IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,084.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
18th Oct.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Nov.	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MARMORA....	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
*25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
2nd May	ARCADIA	6000	.....	...
9th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914 :—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 6,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914 :—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows :—

	SINGLE		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	494 or	495	891 or	742-8
,, LONDON	627 or	528	940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SPRING SAILINGS. 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona A & C	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Benares A & C.....	6273*	12th Feb.	10th Feb
City of Marseilles A & C...	9800*	23rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Birmingham A&C.	7425*	14th Mar.	10th Mar
Trafford Hall A	5231	21st Mar.	.....
City of Paris A & C.....	9209*	13th April	11th Apr
New Twin Screw Steamer A &C	9000	.....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore A & C	8875	.....	29th Apr
City of Marseilles A & C..	8609*	27th May	25th May

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, natives, Europeans, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is proved to arrive within the period of their leave

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B. I. Steamers between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordd'stsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay : Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dumra...1,695	Thurs. 16th Oct.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Lunga ...2,165	Friday 17th Oct.	7 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa ...2,184	Mon. 20th Oct.	11 a.m.	* P.D.&O.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 16th October, sailing at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons on Tuesday the 14th October, sailing at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday 16th Oct.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 30th ,,
†Purnea	3306	,, 13th Nov.
*Pentakota	3412	,, 27th ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
14th October, 1913.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

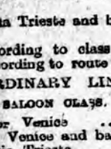
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 307,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Habsburg...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad...	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039 ..	.....	16th Nov.
Gablonz....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad ..	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	..	16th Jan. ,,
Semiramis ..	3999..	P. Pavisich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber ...	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich ...	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad ...	8000	B. Bednarz ...	10th Mar.
*Semiramis ...	3999	P. Pavisich ...	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G Gilhuber ...	1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich ...	10th April
*Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th April
Marienbad.....	8000	B. Bednarz ...	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich...	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber...	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich...	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec.
			1914.
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Leva	...28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tacabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Clunak	...28th Mar.
Austria	7583	D. Cosulich	... 1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	6845	M. de Nardo	...30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Leva	... 1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. ..	Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 750
,, London via Trieste	.. Rs.	579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back		,, 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. Rs.	350
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 525
,, London via Trieste	..	,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back		,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. Rs	450
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 675
,, London via Trieste	..	,, 529 to 594†
To London via Trieste and back		833 to 963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	6th Nov 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
82, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Praesident	3310	Schutt	19th Oct. 1913.
*Konig	4900	Col zan	4th Nov. 1913.
Markgraf	3680	Sonapp	19th Nov. 1913.
Praesident	3310	Schutt	4th Dec. 1913.

Taking passengers and cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy and Twin Screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 7th October, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawapore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000	
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGE BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Churchgate Street and Horaby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up)	,,	25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)...	,,	36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES :—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tiflis
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply :—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

STURDY SPECIMENS

of BRITISH-MADE SILVER WARE, which represents a class of Plate quite distinct to the Featherweight manufactures offered at temptingly low prices. We do not ignore this latter class of goods, and those of our customers, who may require silver articles of an intermediate quality, i. e., something between the "STURDY" and the absolute "Featherweight," will find a replete stock always on view in our Show-rooms.

For connoisseurs of Silver Plate and those who place quality as a first and essential consideration, we make a very special feature of fine solid silver goods, which we sell with the confident assurance that they will do us lasting credit.

It is to *this* class of the Silver Art to which we particularly desire to draw the attention of our *clientele.*

CHRISTENING GIFTS,
CIGARETTE CASES,
SWEETS DISHES,
TEA SETS,
CIGARETTE BOXES,
PRIZE CUPS & BOWLS,
TABLE VASES,
TOILET SETS &c., &c.

Importers and Manufacturers of High Class Plate.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS,
AND
FANCY CRACKERS
FOR
TABLE DECORATIONS
JUST UNPACKED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle...	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin...	19	0
Do. do. 5 ,,	,, ...	9	8
Do. do. 2 ,,	,, ...	4	0
Do. do. 1 ,,	,, ...	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..	...	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle ..	...	2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	...	1	8

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 6 per Share, for the half year ended 30th June 1913, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore, on and after Monday, the 7th day of November, 1913, between 11-30 and 3-30 P. M. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 23rd October, 1913.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th October, 1913 to 7th day of November, 1913, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 10th October, 1913.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING Co., LTD.

NEW ISSUE ORDINARY SHARES IN PROPORTION TO ONE SHARE IN TEN.

SHARE WARRANTS to bearer may be deposited with the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., on or before 14th October, for holders to participate. No Allotment to holders of less than 10 Shares. Payment in full of £ 3-6 per New Share may be made at once or first instalment of £ 1 per Share.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 14th October, 1913, at 4 P.M. (S.T.), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1913.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th SEPTEMBER to 14th OCTOBER, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
By EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Their Attorneys.

Bombay, 1st October, 1913.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED TENTS in thorough good order and complete in all respects with durries, etc., are offered for sale :—

No.	Description.	Size.	Price.
			Rs. A. P.
4	Swiss Cottage Tents	16'×16'	470 0 0
10	Do. Do.	14'×14'	483 6 0
5	Do. Do.	12'×12'	105 0 0 to 480 0 0
9	Hill Tents with both side Saiwans enclosed thus forming two extra rooms	14'×14'	450 0 0 to 466 0 0
27	Do. Do.	12'×12'	405 0 0 to 425 0 0
4	Kashmir Tents ...	13'+12'	180 0 0 to 199 5 0
2	Do.	10'×10'	193 8 0

The above have all been made by leading Tent Makers in Cawnpore.

Lists containing further particulars can be obtained on application to:—

THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway,
Naulakha, P. O.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, the 30th August, 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30: 8-30 (pictures only): 10.

A HIT AT ONCE.
IVANHOE
is the success of the season.
IVANHOE
pleases every taste.
IVANHOE
must be seen by young and old.
Have You SEEN IT?

THE EGAWAS
are still with us, and this week is their last
ROMANCE, LAUGHTER, THRILLS.
What more could be desired?

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Retail Suppliers :—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE :—
25-26 Waterloo Street
CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI-ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

TO-NIGHT!

From 7 to 8, and 10 to 11, New Programme,

Dick Turpin AND THE Gunpowder Plot.

The first of a series of photo-plays introducing the notorious bandit as hero.

IN THE BEAR'S CLAWS. | AN EQUINE HERO.

Two fine, thrilling Dramas.

ALSO EVERY NIGHT, from 8-15 to 9-30 only.

The Great Sensational Film **PROTEA**

DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE.

PRIZE SHOWS {SATURDAY, 5-15 to 6-30 "Protea only." SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
SHELL MEANS SPEED

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

---

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3¾ inch Rupee 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

---

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 16. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED AT ONCE, a LADY'S MAID for service with an English Lady in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 531, care of this Paper.

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONEY MADE EASILY.
Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to
INDUSTRY.
A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.
Royal Edition Re. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.
Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.
AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.
Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6
Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.

WANTED, PAYING GUESTS, for 2 large rooms with Bath Rooms and Verandahs, E. I. and F. with or without Board, opposite Taj Mahal Hotel. Apply Box 503, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an experienced WEAVING MASTER, to take charge of a Weaving Shed of 1,200 looms for an up-country Mill. Pay according to qualifications and rising up to Rs. 1,000 per month. Apply box No. 4151, care of this Paper.

WANTED, FOUR JOBBING COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A DEPUTY MACHINE OVERSEER, who can supervise latest printing machinery. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

FURNISHED APARTMENTS with BOARD REQUIRED at the end of October by three Europeans. Fort preferred but elsewhere will be considered. Terms must be moderate. Apply with full particulars to W. Q. F., care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, an ADVERTISING CANVASSER, an efficient and clever man need apply, one who is well acquainted with the Bombay firms will be selected. Apply box No. 900, care of this Paper.

WANTED, a PROOF READER, only practical men need apply. Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

WANTED, a European or Eurasian Lady SHORTHAND TYPIST, applicants must give particulars of speed pay, age, etc., otherwise application will not be entertained. Apply box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 931, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided. HOUSE, No. 42, 44, Custom House Road, TOP FLOOR. Rent Rs. 25.

Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

● Better get Good Strength.
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.
Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health?
Price Re. 1 per box.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Rathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hankow.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Soerabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

O. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-12 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

J J & S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mellow flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	" 11
Quarterly	" 6
Monthly	" 2
Single Copy	One Anna.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	" 13 8
Quarterly	" 7 0
Monthly	" 2 8
Single Copy	Two Annas.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-4
Each succeeding line ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0	per inch.
Second Insertion	... " 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	... " 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	... " 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	... " 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	... " 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made

AMUSEMENT COLUMNS.

For insertions in the amusement Columns... ... Re. 1½ per inch.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ludgate, 2,396 tons Captain H. Nicholson arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jibouti with ballast.

The steamer Bechuana, 2,659 tons, Captain E. L. Bulkley arrived in harbour on Monday from London via Delagoa Bay with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Baron Fairlie, 2322 tons Captain H. W. Folly arrived in harbour on Monday from Busselton (West Australia) with a cargo of timber.

The Hansa Line steamer Barenfels, 3,419 tons, Captain F. Engelayer arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg etc, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sofala, 3,426 tons, Captain F. L. Moeth arrived in harbour on Sunday from Laurabaya with a general cargo.

The steamer Greyfevale, 2845 tons Captain J. W. Steel arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mogi with a cargo of coal.

The German East Africa Line steamer President, 2086 tons Captain Schutt, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Ibo etc. with a general cargo and passenger

The P. and O. Co's steamer Assaye, 4,359 tons, Captain E. J. Chodwell arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai via Colombo with China and mails a general cargo and passengers. Australian

The Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 2,780 tons, Captain B. Weyhouse arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kochin with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Putiala 1929 tons Captain H. W. Bamber arrived in harbour on 11th instant from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo 27 horses and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra. 763, tons Captain H. D. Burbridge arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo 154 horses and passengers.

The steamer Angus, 2,319 tons Captain J. B. Dakers sailed on Monday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Istrar, 2978 tons Captain C. M. M. Jacob sailed on Sunday for Havre and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons Captain H. M. Catbush sailed on Monday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Elephanta, Commanker T. Maintield arrived in harbour on Sunday from Muscat.

The steamer Kanzier, Captain Smith arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin...Comdr E J Headlam
Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 13.

Sechiana ..2659 Bulkley ....
Baron Fairlie .....2355 Foley..... .....
Barenfels...3479 Engiayer...Wand A G and Co
Hoseineo..... 944 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
Ilford .....2786 Nicolle .....T M & Co
Dalmeny.....2503 Gordon .....K N and Co
Greyfevale ..... 2845 Steel ....
Khosrou ...2110 Hannah...Jeddah...T M and Co
Kola .....610 Minnett .....M M and Co
Lightning..... 2122 Cook .....M M & Co
K Maru ..... 3798 Hori .....N Y Kaisha
Kanzler .....1565 Smith ...W M Khandwani
Ludgate.....2395 Nicholson .... J M and Co
Pundua...2156 Handcock.....M M and Co
President ..2036 Schutt ...A Strandes and Co
Putiala .....1929 Bamber ..... M M and Co
Rahmani .....1872 Lewis .....T M and Co
Saloette .....2341 Vins .....P and O Co
Strathfillan....2816 MacKenzie..... .....
Sofala .....3426 Moeth ..... M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Assaye	4359	Tooke	Shanghai		P & O Co
B Obra	3521	Fenwick	M M and Co		
F Kirkdale	3049	Gibson	J F & Co		
H Dargai	2279	Donoran	Bul	15-10	W and A G and Co
K Ehrenfels	2780	Weyhouse	Ant		W and A G and Co
M Devanha	4785	Hickey	P and O Co		
N Evandale	2465	Adam	16-10		J Finlay & Co
O Highland Monarch	2545	Scott	M sty Deep	2-10	W & A G & Co
P Watchfels	3627	Harper	20-10		W and A G and Co
Q Sardar	1286	Weeks	Jeddah	20-10	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Fraser	2231 Morris	J Finlay and Co
2	Scindia	3213 Kelso	Liverpool W and A G and Co
4	Aleppo	2536 Jones	Karachi Bull 15-10	J F and Co
5	Firenze	2332 Geosawine	Genoa M Italiana
6	Baron Inverdale	2140 Webster	N F J Finlay and Co
7	Volumnia	3543 Plough	P M & Co
8	Rysbergen	2335 Barger	M M and Co
9	Habsburg	2395 Seberi h	Trieste 16-10
10-11	Chakrata	8641 Smith	A L & N Co M M and Co
12 & 13	Persia	4154 Bradshaw	P and O Co
14	Dumra	763 Burbridge	M M and Co
15	Luzon Maru	2968 Sukawa	N Y Kaisha
16	Aifeld	2450 Fisher	D M Khandwani

ARRIVALS

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
11	Putiala	Bamber	Busrah, Sept 29
	Dumra	Burbridge	Busreh, Oct 4
13	Sofala	Moeth	S'baya, Sept 9
	Ehrenfels	Weyhouse	Cochin, Oct 10
	Barenfels	Engelayer	B'burg, Sept 5
	Greyfevale	Steel	Moji, Sept 17
	President	Schutt	Ibo, Sept 26
	R I M S Dufferin	Marifield	Muscat
13	Ludgate	Nicholson	Jibouti, Oct 4
	Baron Fairlie	Folly	Busselton W A
	Assaye	Coldwell	S'gore, Sept 23
	Bechuana	Bulkley	London, Aug 17

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels	Commanders	Oct.
13	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi, etc
	Angus	Dakers	Calcutta
	Istrar	Jacob	Havre, etc

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Kamakura, for Kobe, etc.
" Alfed, for Jeddah
" President, for Zanzibar
" Baron Dalmeny, for Philadelphia
" Kanzler, for Jeddah, etc
" Ladgate, for London
" Dumra, for Busreh, etc.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—17 bales wool, Bombay Co; 80 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 35 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 20 bales wool, H K M Jetha; 35 bales wool, M Dewji; 25 bales wool, S Gumberchand; 285 cwts myrabollams, J M Bilimoria and Co; 4 bales cowhides, E Mohomed; 82 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 7 bales cawhides, V Esmael and Co; 10 bales savicotton,, P Devram.

FOR MARSEILLES

Scindia s—324 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4 parts rosa oil, Bauer and Krause; 51 cwts aprikotseed, R Givandas and Co; 100 cwts cashewnuts 496 cwts grounadnuts, John Fachiri; 1,400 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—77 bales aloe fibre, 317 cwts cottonseed oil cake, 537 cwts turmeric, N F and Co Corporation; 30 bales goat and sheepskins, 54 bales cowhides, W and A Graham and Co; 61 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co; 15 casks chutney, A and N Cooperative Society; 18 casks chutney, F Nowroji; 8 bales woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 14 bales cotton and woolen carpets, A Laduck; 800 cwts cotton seed oil cake, Indian cotton oil Co; 42 bales cowhides, E D Sassoon and Co; 19 bales cowhides, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 14 bales cowhides, V Esmael and Co.

FOR NRW YORK.

Persia s—3 bales woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR VALETTA.

Persia s—23 bales cotton twist S J David and Co.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—12,100 cwts wheat, 2,120 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

Datgai s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkat Bros; 2,000 cwts cotton seed Sanday and Co.

FOR GARSTON.

Ludgate s—5,800 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Volumnia s—296 cwts barley 8340 cwts Linseed. Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts 55 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chakrata s—1 bale hemp, K Reeve and Co 985 cwts mowraseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Ehrenfels s—2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Wachtfels s—22,425 cwts mowraseed, 1,000 cwts casterseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Firenze s—458 bales cotton, 4,260 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Firenze s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—1 case (empty steel,, 3 numbers cylinders, H Rattonji and 39 cwts gum arabic S Cooverji and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Habsburg s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR YAKKAICHI.

Luzon Maru s—500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Luzon Maru s—2,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru s—717 cwts dry fish manure, P Cursetji.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCT. 13.

Steamer Kamakura Maru from Kobe-Agents—N T Kalsha, 1 case quinine 108 cases camphor, 300 cases cassia, 95 cases clocks, 20 cases camphor oil, 120 rolls 40 bundles mattings, 1,339 cases matches, 50 bales mat fibre, 6 cases hollow glass, 4 cases glass lamp, 1,228 pieces copper ingats, 38 cases paper, 2 bales china roots, 50 cases preserves, 8 cases canned provision, 1,552 bags rice, 784 bags sago flour, 200 bags sago peals, 50 bundles galangal, 9,193 bundles rattan, 969 bags beltenuts, 1 case dry ginger, 20 bags nutmegs, 5 bags white pepper, 23 cases cordomams, 125 bundles 316 cases gum benjamen, 4 cases soap, 10 cases toilet soap, 50 bales stanisced, 31 cases 1 box 50 half chests tea, 260 bundles sandal woods, 7,962 pieces wood planks, 964 pieces serayah woods, 200 pieces railway sleepers, 30 packages, 130 bales straw boards 395 cases 13 bales cottonpies goods, 95 cases 31 bales cotton yarn, 1 case silk p goods, 103 cases silk yarn 3 cases woolen piece goods.

Steamer Dumra from Busrah, Agents M M and Co—5 crates 4 boxes dates 2,135 bags dry dates, 7,035 baskets wet dates, £1 bags beans, 43 crates pummgranates, 7 bundles specio.

Steamer Patiala from Busrah, Agents M M and Co., 42 cases 32 jottas asafolida 1 bundle hides, 81 bundles 8 bales skins, 160 bags gum, 4 bundles dry fish, 1 tin pearls, 189 bags linseed, 2 cases ghee, 20 bundles mat, 27 bundles 96 bags rose-buds, 214 carboys, 149 cases rose water, 12 bundles 542 bags almonds, 699 bags raisins; 212 cases dates, 2,506 bags dry dates, 6,498 baskets wet dates, 16 bags pistas, 123 bags figs, 8 bundles sahlab, 488 bags motatus, 139 bundles wool

Steamer President from Zanzibar, Agents—A Strandes and Co.—120 bags cowries, 5 bags shells, 2 cases skins, 3 cases copper plate, 2 cases, 106 bales paper, 71 bales newspaper, 1 case, 440 kegs paint, 38 cases, 2 kegs colour, 4 kegs red lead, 30 drums, terpentine, 31 cases, 1,975 bones, soap, 15 cases bacon, 1 case toilet soap, 217 cases confectionary, 2 cases fruits, 174 boxes, 37 cases window glass, 2 cases umbrellas, 3 casks, 4 hogsheads, 1,178 cases whisky, 10 cases wax, 84 barrels tallow, 3,179 cases, 1,481 bales, cotton p. goods, 50 cases, 194 bales cotton yarn, 15 cases cotton and linen p. goods, 43 bales, 41 cases cotton and woolen p. goods, 151 cases bleached cotton p. goods, 29 bales, 49 cases dyed cotton piece goods, 1 case cotton and silk piece goods, 19 coils, 2 trusses, 2 cases, 9 rols cotton rope, 1 case, 1 bale alpacas, 1 case cotton cloth, 50 cases, 54 bales woolen piece goods, 4 cases artificial silk goods, 6 cases silk waste, 2 cases silk piece goods, 1 case silk and woolen piece goods, 24 cases woolen and cotton cloth, 1 case, 1 truss woolen cloth, 1 bale canvas, 1 case jute cord, 4 bales jute cloth.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROWLAND.—At Dumka, on the 8th October the wife of Francis George Rowland, I. C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

FITZPATRICK.—At Dehra Dun, on the 7th October suddenly T. S. Fitzpatrick, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., U. P., aged 42 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana 23rd Annual Sporting Meeting 4-30 p.m.

Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning Weaving Company, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, 3, Tamarind-lane, 4 p.m.

Macdonald Hosiery Mills, Adjourned Statutory Meeting, Hornby-road, 5-30 p.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinemstograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: He deceives you who provokes you to anger for no just cause.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mamlad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of C. J. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-30 p. m. to-day:—

March .....Tartare.....Ganne
Overture.....Raymond .....Thomas
Valse from...Contes D'Hoffmann...Fetras
Selection.....The Girlin the Taxi..Gilbert
Serenade .....D'Amour .....Blon
Selection ...Princess Ida .....Sullivan
Patrol .....Siamese ... .Linke

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band-Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March .....Europe United .....W. Zehle
Overture.....La Dame Blanche...Boildieu
Valse .....The Girl on the Film .....Sirmay
Reminiscences of Tosti .....Arr by Pougher
Neapolitan
Serenade ...O Sole Mio .....Capua
Selection .....The Dancing Mistress .....Mouckton
Two Step .....Moonstruck.....Mouckton

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritious and Madagascar Ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Lourenzo Marquis per s.s. "Pandua," will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 16th October. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BURGLARIES IN BOMBAY.

As the roof was leaking, and it was raining on Saturday evening, Kassibai, a washerwoman, locked her room on the Dongersi Road and slept in an adjoining room of the chawl. In the morning, she found that the door was broken open and a box containing property of the value of Rs. 519 was stolen.

Another case of burglary is reported from Gowalia Tank. Dhanjishah Cooverji, a Parsi, residing on the ground-floor of a house in that locality, went out for an hour on Sunday morning. Returning at 9 o'clock, he found that the door was fastened from the inside. It was forced open, and on entering he saw two of his cupboards broken open and property worth Rs. 509 taken away. It was discovered that an entrance had been effected by the removal of two bars of a window overlooking the sweeper's passage behind.

A STREET ACCIDENT.

Mr. Heptoola Noorudin, residing at Chowpatty, was driven in a shegram on Sunday night to a bungalow on the French Road. When the coachman alighted to open the door for the occupants to get out, the horse took fright and bolted. The carriage collided with a hydrant and was smashed on the Gamdevi Road. The animal was uninjured.

DEATH OF AN ACTOR.

Mr. Earnest G. Attwell, late of the Bandman Opera Company, succumbed to fever on Saturday morning at the European General Hospital. He was a tenor of repute and had been appearing at the Alcazar Cinema de Luxe with great success. He was popular in the East and was a great favourite in Calcutta.

The funeral took place on Sunday morning at Sewree when some friends of the deceased attended to pay their last respects. The deceased died of fever.

THE SANJAN PUZZLE SOLVED.

PROFESSOR HODIVALA'S ORIGINAL THEORY.

Professor S. H. Hodivala of the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, read before the "Society for the Pursuit of Zoroastrian Research" on Saturday last a remarkably learned and original paper, proving conclusively from the Persian and Arabic histories of the Gujarat Dynasty that the Parsi colony of Sanjan was sacked by the armies of Mahmud Begada in 1465 A. D. Professor Hodivala has thus for the first time satisfactorily solved a problem which has been puzzling European and Parsi scholars for more than eighty years, for he has found in the Moslem annalists that independent confirmation of the story of the Kisseh Sanjan which eluded the search of Dr. Wilson and Sir James Campbell, Dastur Framji Rabadi and Mr. Bomanji Patell. After referring to the conjectures which supposed the event to have taken place in 1507 or between 1295-1315 A. D., the lecturer entered upon an exhaustive critical examination of the latest theory that of Dr. Jiwanji Mody—who, on the basis of two sentences from the "Mirat-i-Sikandari" attempted to show in 1905 that Sanjan was taken by the troops of Mahmud when that ruler sent a force by sea as well as land to suppress the piratical raids of a Bahmani general Bahadur Gilani, who had rebelled not only against his own sovereign, but dared to seize some ships belonging to the Gujerat Sultan. Professor Hodivala showed by fuller quotations from the *Mirat* itself that there was not a word said therein about any conquests made by the land army of Mahmud or even of any offensive military operations undertaken by it. Nay, it appeared from Dr. Mody's own authority that the leader of the force was not Alaf Khan at all, who was a Turk, but a converted Rajput slave named Malik Sarang Kiwam-ul-Mulk. It was next pointed out that the "Mirat" account was in this place so meagre and unsatisfactory that Sir Edward Olive Bayley, the translator, had openly charged the author with having "slurred over the disagreeable part of the narrative" and thought it his duty to supplement it from the more trustworthy and circumstantial narratives of the Tarikhi Ferishta and the Tabakat-i-Akbari, in a lengthy but illuminating note. These last left no doubt that on this occasion the arms of Mahmud instead of making fresh conquests and being covered with glory, were overtaken by disaster and disgrace, the fleet was wrecked, the land army beaten, the general taken prisoner, and the reinforcements reduced to a condition of inglorious, if not despicable inactivity by the skilful diplomacy of the Bahmani Ministers who took the conduct of the war into their own hands, the theatre of which was not any where in the neighbourhood of Sanjan, but in the far distant Southern Mahratta country around Jamkhandi, Miraj, Kohlapore and Panhalla.

The principal proposition thus disproved its corollary was next taken in hand. Doctor Mody's contention was this, that as Sanjan was sacked in 1490, the sacred fire must have been taken to Navsari in 1516 A. D., after a lapse of twenty-six years, (twelve at Bahrot and fourteen at Bansda). But Professor Hodivala demonstrated the unsoundness of this speculation, by showing that Changa Asa who is said to have taken the foremost part in bringing about the transfer of the Iranishah from Bansda to Navsari was not alive in (516 AD.) at all. He proved this from the Revayet of the Behdin Jasa, the exact date of which has been hitherto unknown to scholars (including the great Iranist, Dr. West). Professor Hodivala has now determined this for the first time beyond cavil from an old seventeenth century copy of this interesting religious work and shown that it was written on Roz Depadar, Mah Aban 885 A. Y.—1516 A. D.

After this splendid specimen of destructive criticism the Professor proceeded to lay before the Society a new theory of his own which he said had first occurred to him about ten years ago while studying the numismatic history of the Sultans of Gujerat in the original authorities.

Professor Hodivala first read the original Arabic and Persian passages on which he relied and then the translations, many of which were of his own making. We can give here only a short summary of his brilliant argument. Ferishta and other Moslem annalists say that in 1465 A. D. (869 A. H.) Sultan Mahmud learnt that the Hindu chiefs of the hill fort of Barad, Barudar, or Bawar and of Dun or Dawan were interfering with the shipping and determined to march against them, though his ministers tried to dissuade him from the enterprise on account of the badness of the roads and the strength of the fort, which was on the top of a very high hill. The raja of the hill-fort fought valiantly for many days retiring behind the walls only after nightfall, but he surrendered at last and delivered the keys of the stronghold to the Sultan who restored it as well as his territory to him on his promising to pay an annual tribute. After this victory Mahmud's battalions are said to have proceeded to Dun and Parnalla and captured those forts and other places in the same district. The lecturer now showed that the real objective this important expedition had hitherto been but dimly perceived, because the obscure placenames above mentioned had undergone such ludicrous transformations by the bluidering carelessness of ignorant copyists as to be almost unrecognizable. He then entered upon a minute critical examination of about twenty *variæ lectiones*—which he had laboriously brought together from a number of printed texts and manuscripts and showed by a brilliant and convincing demonstration, in which his hearers must have found it difficult to say whether the originality or the erudition displayed in substanting his emendations was the more admirable, that Bawar was the hill fort of Barat or Bahrot fourteen miles south of Sanjan, Dun was Daman or Damaun sixteen miles north of Sanjan and that Parnalla was Parnera four miles south of Bulsar. In these identifications, Professor Hodivala derived considerable help from Dr. Ross's recently printed text (1910) of Ulughkhani's hitherto unknown history of Gujerat in Arabic. The career of Alafkhan was then minutely gone into and everything about him industriously gleaned from the Persian and Arabic writers. It was shown that he was the son of a Turkish slave of the Sultan's father and grandfather that he was one of the three companions of the Sultan's youth, that he was probably one of the generals of division to whom the task of subduing the district round about was entrusted, and that he was just the sort of person who would abuse to their full extent the rights of conquest against the handful of fireworshippers who had dared to offer a stubborn resistance to his troops. Lastly, the lectures showed that this part of the present Thana district appears at that time to have been in the hands of two or more Hindu chieftains who were allied with another and had made common cause against the invader. The ruler of Sanjan seems to have been one of them and it was thus easy to understand how the Parsi priests, anxious to preserve the Iranshah from desecration and outrage, sought and obtained protection from Raja of Barot, than whose mountain fortress surrounded by woods and jungles no more eligible place for their purpose could have been found. Some idea of the impression created by this remarkably original and brilliant deliverance may be formed from the fact that contrary to the rules of the Society, its special thanks were voted to the Professor on the motion of Dr. Jivanji Mody himself, with the unanimous consent of the President, Mr. M. P. Kharegat, I. C. S. (retired), and the members.

C. I. SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO.

The thirty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ld., was held last evening at the registered office of the company in Hornby Road, Fort. Mr. Eduji Merwanji Dubash was in the chair.

The following report of the directors was read and adopted:—

The directors have pleasure in laying before the shareholders their thirty-ninth annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1913.

The total profits earned during the year are Rs. 13,32,857-15-0, to which is added balance brought forward from last account Rs. 43,286-0-3, making a total of Rs. 13,76,143-15-3; from this sum the directors have paid an ad-interim dividend at Rs. 55 per whole and Rs. 27-8 per half share, Rs. 6,15,625; carried to provident fund account, Rs. 20,000.

Depreciation and Renewal fund account Rs. 1,00,000; and to officers, recreation room fund account, Rs. 1,000. The directors recommend payment of dividend due on the 5 per cent preference shares for the period ended 30th June, 1913, after deducting income tax, at Rs. 5-2-0 per share, on Rs. 375, paid up, Rs. 51,250. They further recommend that a final dividend be paid at Rs. 65 and Rs. 32 1-2 per whole and half shares respectively, absorbing Rs. 6,09,375; and carry forward to next account, Rs. 78,893-15-3.

The mills and ginning factories worked satisfactorily as usual. The new mill, completed in June of last year, also worked well throughout the year. The profits, however, are not as large as in the previous year as cotton presses during the season ruled at a very high level, while those of yarns, owing to the disturbed condition in China and other adverse factors, continuously gave way.

One of our two ginning factory plants at Warora has been removed and added to our existing plant at Yeotmal, as our cotton purchases at the latter place have, during recent years, been much heavier than at Warora.

The directors have thought fit to add 116 looms to the new mill plant at a cost of about Rs. 30,000. All of these will be in working order shortly.

A sum of Rs. 37,520-1-4 has been written off from the machinery account by debiting it to the depreciation and renewal fund account, being net value of old machinery thrown out during the year.

The directors have taken out of the profits a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to the depreciation and renewal fund account and Rs. 40,000 to the mill insurance fund account, the latter sum representing the approximate rateable premium on all uninsured property.

They have also carried to provident fund Rs. 20,000 and placed to the credit of members a sum equal to that contributed by them during the year, viz, Rs. 16,677-8-0.

The preference shares for Rs. 50,00,000, sanctioned by the shareholders, were issued and fully allotted during the year under report. The final call was made receivable on 18th August, 1913 and the amount paid up on these shares to the time of writing this report aggregates Rs. 49,32,025. The sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was paid to the underwriters as commission for underwriting the issue of 10,000 preference shares of Rs. 50,00,000. To meet this charge a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been debited to the revenue account this year and the remaining sum will be debited to future accounts.

The nomination of Sir Shapurji Barjorji Bharucha as a director of the company was confirmed by the meeting.

Messrs R. J. Tata and Hormasji Edalji Bamji were re-elected as directors.

Messrs. M. M. Mehta and S. E. Punegar were elected auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 400 each. The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	October	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues....	14	m 10 41	26 9
		11 13 a	27 5
Wed	15	m 11 6	26 11
		11 43 a	27 10
Thurs ...	16	m 11 32	26 11
Fri	17	m 0 14	28 1
		11 59	26 9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	October	h. m.	ft. in
Tues....	14	m 4 28	16 6
		4 47 a	
Wed	15	m 4 19	18 2
		5 32 a	16 1
Thurs ...	16	m 5 30	18 2
		5 37 a	15 9
Fri	17	m 6 1	18 6
		6 8 a	15 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
14 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 33m.	do 6h. 18m.
15 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 33m.	do 6h. 17m.
16 (Thursday)	do 6h. 33m.	do 6h. 16m.
17 (Friday)	do 6h. 33m.	do 6h. 15m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Oct. 7th, 7h. 16·2m. a. m. Full Moon, Oct. 15th 1h. 36·9m. a. m. Last Quarter, 23rd, 4h. 23·0m. a. m. New Moon, 30th, 7h. 59·2m. p.m.

EASTERN NEWS AND NOTES.

The death has occurred at Matale, Ceylon, of Mrs. Barlow, widow of Colonel Barlow of the 10th Lincolnshire, who was stationed in India and mother of Major Barlow of the same Regiment.

Manila hotel proprietors are urging "the imperative need of legislation for protection, against professional deadbeats and others who secure board and lodging without paying therefor."

Lady Swettenham, wife of the retired Governor of the Straits Settlements, arrived in Singapore from Russia and Japan by the M. M. Magellan recently. Lady Swettenham intends paying a visit to the Sultan of Perak.

The Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey, Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has arrived in Simla and is staying at Viceregal Lodge. He leaves again for Delhi on Wednesday.

On October 9, at Dholpur, the Maharaja Rana was invested with ruling powers by the Agent to Governor-General, Rajputana. The Rana was born on February, 25, 1893, and is therefore just over 20 years of age. He succeeded to the gadi on the 29th March, 1911

The United Provinces Government has made a grant of one lakh of rupees to the Municipal Board of Cawnpore towards the sewage scheme. This money will be invested in Government promissory notes pending the completion of the scheme, the details of which are now being worked out.

The Rev. A. M. MacLulich, M. A., who sailed for Home a few weeks ago on resigning the Vicariate of Holy Trinity, Colombo, broke his journey at Suez and returned to Ceylon a few days ago by the Malda. The short sea trip proving sufficiently beneficial to induce him to come back for a further spell of work.

A fresh outbreak of dacoity has occurred in the Rawalpindi Division of the Punjab. The notorious leader, Fazidad, has shot the man who was rewarded by the Lieutenant-Governor last August for the capture of the dacoit's brother. The murder was committed in spite of small police guard over the unfortunate man's house. Two dacoities have since been reported, doubtless the work of Fazidad's gang. Special measures are being taken at once to hunt down the offenders.

Regarding the proposal to institute two mails a week the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—It is surprising indeed that the business community of Calcutta priding itself on being up-to-date in all things, should show such a very languid interest in this important question. It must be assumed that their essential conservatism is the cause of their attitude. They are used to the time-honoured institution of one mail day a week and do not want to have their habits upset by the dupliication of mail day. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has also been considering the question and has declared itself strongly in favour of the double service, but as might have been expected, it does not like the prospect of any diminution of Bombay's importance as the sole mail port, and declares that a direct mail to Karachi would not benefit Bombay or a large part of India. In this respect, however, Bombay's voice is raised in solitary protest. Everywhere else it has been tacitly assumed that the second service would run to Karachi, and let us hope that we shall not have to wait longer than 1916 for it.

Mr. Verbrugge, of the Bajang Estate, Java near the Buitenzorg went out with a friend who was accompanied by his dog, to bathe in the Tjitaroen River The dog, which remained on the bank, suddenly began to make a great deal of noise and the owner went up to see what was the matter. On turning round and looking towards the river he noticed that Mr. Verbrugge had disappeared. He looked anxiously around and going down the stream met some natives who said that Mr. Verbrugge had been dragged down by a crocodile. Help was secured as quickly as possible but there were no means of saving the unfortunate man's life. The lower part of the stream was fenced with bamboo in order to recover the corps, if possible. It was found a few days afterwards half in the mud and in a mutilated condition. The right leg above the knee and right breast had been bitten off. Nothing was seen of the crocodile. The remains of Mr. Verbrugge were buried on the estate. He had only been three months in Java.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect. Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect. Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect. Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect. Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th October.

NOTICES.

Telegraphic correspondence in secret language with Consuls at Adrianople is prohibited (3-8-13).

Private telegrams in cipher for Roumania are prohibited, (13-9-13).

Ahwaz Line Interrupted. (10-10-13).

Good English Bread

Let the bread on your table be as delicious and wholesome as the home-made bread of old England. You can do this by making your cook use "Paisley Flour" as raising ingredient for your bread, cakes, etc. "Paisley Flour" makes light, dainty and digestible loaves. Chota Hazri, Tiffin and Teatime will have a new delight for you.

"Paisley Flour" makes home-baking easy, and home-baking does away with the possibility of impurities and unwholesome ingredients.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder
is used, mixed dry, 1 part to 8 of ordinary flour.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL
of Royal University of Padua
(lately arrived from Europe).

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynæcology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.

He is an able Gynæcological Surgeon and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,
MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourish

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1779 Bars Silver	37,50,000	Shanghai	Hongkong Bank
12 Boxes Sovs	9,00,000	Fremantle	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th Oct. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	23	25,436
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	31	36,720

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 28th Aug.		6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 10th Sept.		5 „
Bank of Mad „ „ 8th July		6 „

EXCHANGE :—

The market is firm with only a small business passing.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...ls. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...ls. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months sight	...ls. 4 3 32d mail
Do. do forward	...ls. 4 13-32d.
Do. do Francs Ready	1 2 1-2
Do. do March „	140 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	146 1-2
Shanghai „	200 3-4
Japan „	...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95-0 for ready and 95-1 for settlement and is steady.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	95	0	0
1st Settlement	... „	95	1	0

BULLION.—

On Saturday the London market for Bar Silver was 1-8 higher for ready and for forward, rates being 28 1-4 and 28 3-16 respectively. New York Bar Silver was also 3-8 higher rates being 61 1-4 The local market is quiet but steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	1	6
Australian Gold	... „	24	1	0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... „	70	5	0
1st Settlement	... „	71	6	0
2nd Settlement	... „	71	8	0
Silver (com duty)				
Ready	... „	79	11	0
1st Settlement	... „	80	12	0
2nd Settlement	... „	80	14	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

GRUNING :—The United States signal service predicts colder weather. The weekend statistics are bullish.

WELD AND CO :—LIVERPOOL :—Very steady market, general continental buying. Spinners are buying, some hedge selling. Market has a better tone than recently.

NEW YORK :—Much more hedge selling.

WEATHER :—Colder weather is predicted in the South-West of the cotton belt, probably frost.

HORNBY HEMELRYK :—The United States weather Bureau predicts light frost in Oklahoma and North Texas.

The local market for new crops is strong and has improved on speculative demand. This has checked enquiry from the Continent and consequently there is little business passing Exporters are more inclined to sell than to buy new crop at present prices. Ready cotton is quiet and unchanged.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...	324	
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	324-5	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	324	„
„ „ Yeotmal	...	317	„
„ „ Dhamangaon	...	3 4	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola		307	„
„ „ Amraoti	...	310	„
„ „ Khandeish	...	236	„
F. G. „ Khandeish	...	275	„
Fine „ Bengal	...	268	„
F. G. Bengal	...	257	„

LIVERPOOL OF 13th.—

Opening Tone	... Quiet
Estimate 1 d ales	... 5,000
Total Imports	...26,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov. 7·08 —08	Nov.-Dec. 6·99 —09	Dec.-Jan. 6·99 —09
Jan.-Feb. 6·99 —09	Feb.-Mar. 6·99 —09	March-April. 6·99 —09
April-May 6·99 —09	May-June 6·99 —09	June-July 6·97 —08

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	7	10	0 B.T.
December	„	8	11	0 R.T.
May 1914	„	9	4	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8	12	0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„	7	8	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	8	11	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs. 60 7 0	Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutni	Rs. 51 2 0	Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	11	10	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	36	0	0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	25	8	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

New Crop Bold Rs. 49 14 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7	9	0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

White Pasni 86 lbs. ready Rs. 5 7 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 „ 5 12 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS

Bank of Bombay	...	1,615
Bank of India	...	65
Eastern Bank	...	85
Indian Specie	...	57

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badam Pile and Company	..	92 1-2
Bombay S. S. & T. C. Ord	..	182
Bombay S. S. & T. C. Pre	..	172
Bombay S N Ordy	..	227 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,395
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	21 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	—	570
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	...	670

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	5,333	bales.
Wheat	...	10,162	cwts.
Linseed	...	10,305	„
Rapeseed	...	316	„
Gingellyseed	...	4,364	„
Poppyseed	...	86	„
Groundnuts	...	977	„
Castorseed	...	12,853	„
Rice	...	26,522	„
Myrabolams	...	409	„
Cottonseed	...	3,355	„
Mowrseed	...	4,193	„
Gram	...	3,692	„
Joowar	...	4,984	„
Maize	...	nil	„
Barley	...	669	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...10,000
Tone of Market	... steady
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Oct.-Nov....	7·16	7·18
Nov.-Dec....	7·08	7·00
Dec-Jan.„	7·07	6·99
Jan.-Feb. ...	7·08	7·00
Feb.-Mar....	7·08	7·00
Mar.-Apl ...	7·08	7·00
April-May...	7·08	7·00
May.-June..	7·08	7·00
June-July...	7·05	6·96

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 11th Oct. 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 4th Oct. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Oct. 4. Rs.	Oct. 11. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office	14140893	12391176
Public Deposits at Branches	100934302	106189026
Other Deposits	5092	10362
Post Bills	2621904	2357094
Sundries	1385301191	141849158
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	19861291	18940939
Other authorised Securities	674226	674226
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	12305935	13356705
Loans do. do.	44638824	41839441
Bills discounted and purchased	24319856	24278633
Dead Stock	204893	205896
Stamps	4095	4528
Bullion	523155	496512
Balances with other Banks	1077632	1713860
Sundries	201268	229408
Cash	34831018	37083141
Rupees	138302191	141848158

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd Oct. 1913, as compared with the statement of 30th Sept. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Sept 30. Rs. a. p.	Oct. 3. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18300000 0 0	18300000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c.	31915225 12 6	38817272 15 5
Other Deposits, &c	161155522 7 3	164775366 0 1
Bank Post Bills, &c	1048317 10 5	1484656 15 5
Sundries	1927456 1 8	1927692 1 4
	237850011510	245805188 0 3
Assets.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	25949925 0 0	26039970 0 0
Other authorised Investments	9329738 0 0	12446808 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorised Securities	39434512 9 11	39975037 9 11
Accounts of Credit on do	49765774 4 0	48785825 0 5
Bills discounted, &c	33969885 3 2	39865210 1 7
Balances with other Banks.	2637331 6 1	1982754 13 10
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	2457523 7 0	2457523 7 0
Stamps	13242 12 4	13024 9 4
Sundries	356211 5 0	357201 3 6
	169914143 1511	171922904 13 7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	67935837 15 11	73832283 2 8
Cash, &c, at Branches.		
	237850011510	245805188 0 3

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	34,65,412	Increase.
Do. at Branches	4,36,634	Do
Other Deposits	36,16,814	Do
Post Bills	4,35,849	Do

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	32,07,115	Increase.
Loans	5,40,575	Do
Accounts of Credit	9,80,449	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	1,04,675	Do
Cash at Head Office	93,84,825	Increase.
Cash at Branches	34,38,410	Decrease.

Percentage 35·69

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1913-1914 :—

	Gold		Net
	Imports	Exports	Imports
In the month of Aug. 1913—			
Weight in ounces	215168	79524	135644
Value in rupees	13458359	4636815	8822044
To the end of the month of Aug. 1913—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	1739602	479655	1261048
Value in rupees	107882683	27816161	80016522
	Imports	Silver Exports	Net Imports
In the month of Aug. 1913—			
Weight in ounces	1960716	1926041	34675
Value in rupees	3701862	4700187	—998818
To the end of the month of Aug. 1913—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	16891995	6257230	10634705
Value in rupees	32111335	15359964	16851371
	Imports	Total. Exports	Net Imports
In the month of Aug. 1913—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	17163021	9336795	7826226
To the end of the month of Aug. 1913—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	139944018	43070125	93867893

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1913-1914

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard)

In the month of Aug. 1913

Calcutta	Bombay	Total
1562613	494127	2056740

Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees—

.....	178935	178935

To end of the month of Aug. 1913

Calcutta	Bombay	Total
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars—		
.....	3565359	3565359

Old Rupees received from Govt. Treasuries and Depts.—

11268915	3477164	14746079

Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees—

.....	488419	488419

Coined and Examined

In the month of Aug. 1913

Calcutta	Bombay	Total
British dollars (Tale)		
.....	274529	274529
Rupees *		
400003	192208	592211

Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)

578005	337625	915630

Coined and Examined

To end of the month of Aug. 1913

Calcutta	Bombay	Total
British dollars (Tale)		
.....	1566693	1566693
Rupees *		
9500005	1031599	10531604

Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)—

2401032	1587286	3988418

* British rupees made over to Native States during the month :—

At Calcutta	... Rs.	Nil
At Bombay	... „	1,40,667
Total	... „	1,40,667

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th October, 1913.

994. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday the 14th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A R S Hayne, at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday the 14th instant, at 6-15 p.m.

995. Parades.—Detail of Company Parades:—

I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House on Wednesday the 15th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

II. "C" Company will parade on Wednesdays at 6-30 p.m. at Head-Quarters.

III. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Mondays at 7 a.m. and Fridays at 6 p.m.

IV. "E" (Cyclists) Company will parade to-day Tuesday the 14th and Thursday the 16th instant, at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

V. "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 15th instant.

VI. "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 15th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

993. Recruits Parade—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 15th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

997. The Class of Instruction in First Aid will commence at Head-Quarters on Monday the 20th instant.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R

NOTICE.

A Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday 25th October, commencing at 9-30 p.m programme will be published shortly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th October, 1913.

241. Duties.—Duties for week ending 19th October 1913 :—

Orderly Officer Lieutenant P H Retallack.

Orderly Sergt No 1 Company Sergt A A Spilling.

Orderly Sergt No 2 Company Sergt A W Barker.

242. Defence Light Manning—The E E Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p.m on Tuesday the 14th instant and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

243. Gun Drill—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday the 18th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.

Dress :—Khaki with Caps.

(Sd). A. D CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A., Offg., Adjutant, B. V. A.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 10th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 11th October :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	1	1
Total mortality from all causes		81

HOT CAKES ARE QUICK SELLERS and so is our fresh made TOOTH POWDER No. 1433 or ZARINA DENTITINE, as it is popularly called. It differs from the usual bottled stuff as fresh fish differs from salted fish. It imparts its freshness to the user and refreshes the mouth as a shower-bath refreshes the body in summer. For its antiseptic and cleansing properties it stands unrivalled. It sweetens the breath and leaves a delightful taste behind. Annas two per ounce.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON AGAIN ACTIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The monsoon has again been active. Rainfall occurred over the whole of the Peninsula, extending as far north as Seoni. The storm off Bombay has disappeared, while that off Gopalpur has intensified, but not yet crossed the coast. Should it do this there is a likelihood of a material extension of rainfall in the central parts of the country. The disturbed conditions in the Punjab have passed away.

Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, in the Bombay-Deccan, north Hyderabad, and the Madras Deccan; fairly general in Burma, the southern half of the Central Provinces, Mysore, and on the north Madras coast; local in Bihar and Orissa, south Hyderabad, and the south east Madras.

The principal amounts are Victoria Point, one and a half inches; Minbu, three; Yamethin and Purnea, two; Jegdalpur, Karwar, Ahmednagar, one; Hyderabad and Deccan, three-quarters; Chitaldrug, Mercara and Mangalore, one; Calicut, one and half; Gopalpur and Coconada, three; Waltair, six; Calingapatam, five.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in the central parts of the country.

AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sofala, Captain F. L. Moeth, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Sourabay, reports having encountered fine and clear weather and moderate sea with occasional showers, and a strong south-erly swell and constant heavy rain from Cochin.

STORM SIGNAL.

Indications of storm less marked at coast stations. Storm either moving westwards or becoming weak.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Rashire (12th)	87·3	72·0	...	0·00
Jask	93·8	73·3	...	0·00
Muskat (12th)	96·3	84·1	...	0·00
Multan	92·3	64·0	...	10·28
Rawalpindi	77·9	51·1	0·03	24·47
Lahore	93·4	63·2	...	18·09
Sirsa	96·8	63·0	...	17·84
Ambala	95·5	63·9	...	28·21
Delhi	94·0	67·3	...	13·66
Agra	99·0	70·5	...	7.89
Mainpuri	99·8	67·6	...	10.66
Jhansi	99·6	74·5	...	9·84
Cawnpore	97·6	71·5	...	18·82
Allahabad	98·6	77·5	...	22·86
Jacobabad	98·6	65·8	...	3·81
Karachi	91·3	78·0	...	12·01
Ajmer	89·1	67·7	...	11·18
Jaipur	90·2	66·1	...	12·71
Kotah	97·6	69·6	...	15·62
Bhuj	97·0	70·5	...	38·97
Dwarka	91·8	79·2	...	17·35
Veraval	99·1	76·3	...	24·55
Rajkot	98·6	70·3	...	23·56
Bhavnagar Para	93·5	76·8	...	35·95
Surat	89·9	77·6	...	37·04
Ahmedabad	94·8	75·7	...	35·61
Deesa	98·8	69·9	...	35·15
Neemuch	93·9	69·0	...	23·84
Indore	94·1	69·6	...	30·48
Jubbulpore	89·8	74·3	...	30·89
Sangor	93·3	73·6	...	22·92
Hoshangabad	94·1	74·9	...	33·31
Khandwa	95·7	76·1	...	33·15
Akola	95·8	74·5	0·01	28·79
Amraoti	89·8	72·8	0·16	34·93
Nagpur	91·1	75·3	0·17	43·72
Chanda	89·0	75·5	0·02	59·11
Raipur	86·7	74·6	0·23	35·63
BOMBAY	87·0	75·9	0·25	70·82
Ratnagiri	84·3	76·4	0·15	70·29
Mormugao	81·0	75·7	0·10	93·53
Karwar	78·2	73·0	0·97	95·57
Malegaon	90·4	73·1	0·23	15·10
Ahmednagar	78·1	68·5	1·15	22·18
Poona	88·0	70·3	0·43	24·60
Sholapur	90·3	71·1	0·20	12·72
Bijapur	84·2	70·3	...	14·13
Belgaum	75·3	66·5	0·20	36·67
Aurangabad	90·9	70·5	0.36	21·89
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·9	72·2	0·14	38·36
Hyderabad	86·3	71·2	0·75	16·18
Mangalore	84·3	74·8	1·29	101·09
Calicut	84·3	76·6	1·25	98·71
Cochin	85·2	76·7	0·26	78·72
Colombo	85·5	74·0	0·67	17·99
Masulipatam	84·3	75·2	...	29·85
Bellary	81·5	72·3	0·49	11·10
Cuddapah	87·5	74·5	0·18	17·74
Madras	89·5	74·0	0·02	14·57
Bangalore	80·8	65·8	...	18·99
Coimbatore	85·4	71·3	0·36	6·26
Trichinopoly	91·1	73·8	0·25	10·61
Negapatam	89·7	76·7	...	14·15

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date
		In. Cts.	In. Cts.
80	68	0 46	193 24

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

October 12.

Station.	Last 24 hours. to date.	Total.	Total. 1911.	Total. 1912.
		In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·00	65·76	49·1	50·53

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS 13th OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Cotton crop estimate 14 annas. Food-grains doing well in general. Kharif harvest in progress. Rain much needed generally for rabi land operations.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Agra—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Cotton crop accounts continued favourable.

Amraoti—Continues cloudy with light drizzle. Cotton plants show boll rapidly ripening.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton picking partially begun. Cotton early arrivals will show black leaf. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia—Continues cloudy an unsettled; light rains reported at some places in the district; slight damage in the quality apprehended generally. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton picking partially begun and daily arrivals increasing. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton crop excellent and estimate sixteen annas.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain; sometimes cloudy but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants healthy and in flower. Cotton crop making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Showery. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects improving.

Bellary.—Rain general over district. Showery.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th October, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature both during day and at night has fallen considerably and is now in large defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the southern half of the division and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in excess; the minimum temperature is also above the average except in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now only lightly clouded at Kotah. The moisture in the air is below the average in Rajputana. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Dwarka, Veraval and Indore; the minimum is above the average at Surat and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the South Central Provinces; Amraoti has had 0·16, "Nagpur 0·17" and Raipur 0·23." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is above the average at Sangor; night temperature is also generally higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·25, "Ratnagiri 0·15" Mormugao 0·10 "and Karwar 0·97." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper at Ratnagiri. Temperature during day has further fallen and is to-day below the average at most places.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0.23", Aurangabad 0·36" Ahmednagar 1.15", Poona 0·43", Sholapur 0.20," Belgaum 0.20", Nizamabad 0.14" and Hyderabad 0.75" Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper over the whole division. Maximum is below the average at Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Belgaum; the minimum is in excess at Malegaon and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Widespread rain has fallen over the greater portion to the south of latitude 22 north where weather remains squally and unsettled and favourable for isolated thundershowers. Seas have become rough at Karwar, Mangalore, and Calicut where skies are overcast with over an inch of rain. The bay disturbance which was yesterday in the Central Provinces has to-day affected Hyderabad, Mysore and the south Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Peninsula and on the west coast to the south of Bombay. Local rain is probable in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time) on the 13th October 1913, was 29·921 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford Street, London. Established over 35 years

BRIEF AND PITHY.

PRECEDENCE.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's new play, "Mary Goes First," which turns on questions of precedence, (says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian"), reminds one of the astonishingly small use that has been made on the English stage of this, the very stuff of comedy.

Mr. Gladstone was a great stickler for precedence. Until King Edward made a change the Prime Minister had no official precedence, except as a Privy Councillor. When Mr. Gladstone dined at a house he was the guest of honour, and went in with the lady of the house, having no say in the matter. But when the time came to leave the room and the other guests stood aside, he would declare: "I'll stand here until I'm turned into a pillar of salt before I go out before Lord Nozoo"—or whatever grandee happened to be present.

Queen Victoria was in residence at Holyrood at the time of the great Volunteer review. Lord Granville was Lord President of the Council, and when the Queen entered and sat herself at the head of the table she was surprised to find the Duke of Hamilton come in first. She afterwards upbraided Lord Granville, and asked him why he, as Lord President of her Council, did not take precedence. Lord Granville replied: "Only, ma'am, because I can't run like a lamplighter."

The choice of a lamp-lighter as a symbol of celerity may puzzle some people, but the probable explanation is that the party went up to dinner, and the Duke of Hamilton, Hereditary keeper of Holyrood Palace, and Lord Granville, Lord President of the Council, had had a scrambling match up the stairs.

WOULD-BE BURGLAR.

Here is a story of a would-be burglar, told in the "Manchester Guardian."

One morning a well dressed man called at a large house in one of the suburbs and asked to see the master. He was told that the master and all the family were out, and would not be in till evening. Representing himself as a personal friend of the family, he asked to be allowed to write a note to be given to the master on his return. The maid admitted him to the dining-room, and, remaining in the room, rang the bell. "Surely," said the visitor, "you are not afraid of leaving me alone in the room?" Offering no reply, the girl asked her fellow-servant who answered the bell to bring writing materials. The stranger wrote a note and departed. On the master's return in the evening, the note was duly delivered to him. He opened it, and read: "Your maid is no fool!"

RIGHT-TO-BARGAIN.

The "right-to-bargain" idea is apparently spreading. A Glasgow merchant recently advertised for an office-boy, and after one diminutive candidate had been duly questioned as to his age and qualifications, the business man informed him in well-pleased tones that he would engage him.

"Beg pardon, sir," said the modern product, who now considered it was his turn to cross-examine, "may I ask the hours, and if there's much working late?" His employer elect good-naturedly relieved the boy's mind. "And as to salary?" he next asked. When told it would be £10 per annum, the keen youth remarked, "I wouldn't care to start for less than £20." There was no deal, adds the "Glasgow News."

WHY HE DID NOT SMILE.

Hickory Wood, the pantomime writer, use to tell an amusing story of a theatrical manager who once shared his box at a provincial pantomime. When the principal comedian entered and did his best, the manager, with a scowl on his brow, leant over to Mr. Wood, and remarked, "I want to engage that man for next Christmas in my production." "Do you think he is funny?" Mr. Wood asked. "Screamingly funny," returned the manager. "Then why don't you laugh?" asked Mr. Wood. "Laugh, when he's got his eyes on me?" replied the manager. "And every smile means that he'll ask another fiver a week."

PUTTING IT MILDLY.

Charles and Violet probably are not more hard-hearted than other children. It is rather that they are a little blunt in point of expression. A young cousin had been playing with them in the course of the afternoon, and they had insisted upon "teaching her to ride." The pony (as was to be expected) had run away with her, and she had been flung into a hedge. Fortunately she was not much hurt, and her hosts were considerably relieved that the results had not been more serious. "I say, Charles, if she had been killed," remarked Violet, "it would have made us look rather a pair of fools!"—"Manchester Guardian."

A DASH FOR ROYAL SALOON.

Just before King Constantine's train left Victoria, an amusing incident occurred. An elderly gentleman carrying a bag came running down the platform, and, hearing whistles blowing, made a dash for the nearest first-class compartment.

He was turning the handle of the door and on the point of entering the King's saloon before the officials realised what was happening. They then all rushed towards him and "headed him off."

The King laughed heartily at the incident, and the astonished gentleman had just time to find another carriage before the train left.

AFFAIRS OF A LABOUR NEWSPAPER.

At a meeting held on Sept. 23, in the liquidation of the "Daily Herald" Printing and publishing Society (Limited), which acquired and published the "Daily Herald" newspaper, a resolution was passed for the appointment of Mr. H. W. Head, Queen Anne Chambers, Tothill Street, Westminster, as liquidator, with the following gentlemen as a committee of inspection:—Mr. S. C. Drew, Mr. W. J. Lomax, and Mr. George Lansbury. The company's statement of affairs shows a deficiency of £34,582 5s. 2d., and the failure is attributed to want of capital.

NEW AUSTRALIAN STAMPS.

The King's head returns to the Australian stamps with the new issue, which has been approved. The new stamp is not yet in print, but judging by the design it will be a handsome one. The King's head is shown in profile, and around is a very wide border. In the penny stamp this border, space is decorated with sprays of wattle blossom. In the twopenny stamp the shield bearing the King's head is supported by a kangaroo and an emu, and the top corners are decorated with sprays of what appears to be boronia blossom.

SPOTS

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOXING IN PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 12.

Carpentier beat the American "Jeff" Smith on points in a twenty-round contest.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY ROVERS-JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

The first round of the Bombay Rovers Junior Tournament opened last evening before a very small attendance with a match between the Bengal United School, Bombay, and St. Peter's School. The Tournament as usual is restricted to teams of boys under 16 years of age. The Bengal School were rather the better side all through and scored once in the second half, the goal being kicked by Rabindranath Dass their outside left, who played a distinctly good game. Result:—

Bengal United..... 1
St. Peter's..... 0

This evening a game will be played between St. Mary's College 'B' team and the Bombay Educational Society's School.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAS CO. vs. S. S. "PERSIA."

Played on the Oval on Saturday between the s. s. "Persia," and the Bombay Gas Co. C. C. and resulted in a win by the latter by 65 runs.

S. S. "PERSIA."		BOMBAY GAS CO.	
Cumming	6	Woodford	2
Horner	20	Pajel	5
Tinsen	1	Edwards	21
Robinson	0	Lobo	0
Lundon	0	Challice	33
Loop	0	Chonker	0
Tyler	0	Sadanand	3
Crookshank	2	Murray	2
Steavenson	0	Kesarinath	8
Sarjent	1	Penker	2
Flymen, not out	1	Pitale, not out	16
Extras	2	Extras	5
Total	33	Total	98

BOXING ITEMS.

LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Representatives of Dick Smith, ex-amateur champion, and Bandsman Rice met at the N. S. C. in mail week and tentatively agreed upon a 20 rounds contest at 12lb. 7lb. for £100 a-side, to take place at headquarters in November. If successful with Rice, Smith may get his desired match with Bombardier Wells later in the season.

THE FLY-WEIGHT BELT.

It has practically been decided that Johnny Hughes and Bill Ladbury will meet at the N. S. C early in November for the Lonsdale flyweight belt, the world's championship title which Ladbury won from Sid Smith, and £500 a-side. It is expected that deposits will be lodged today by both sides.

The ex-light-weight champion of England, Jack Goldswain (Bermondsey) opposed Jack Morris (St. George's) in a twenty rounds contest at the Ring for £35 a-side and a purse. For three rounds the ex-champion boxed cleverly, but fell away considerably afterwards. However, Goldswain won in the eighth round.

Jack Harrison, the middle-weight champion, who was defeated by Nichol Simpson at Newcastle, has entered into another match, having signed articles to box fifteen rounds with Harry Davis at Leek, Staffs, on a date yet to be agreed upon.

AMBITIONS OF AUSTRALASIANS.

In the report to the New South Wales Sporting Federation and Olympic Games Council, Mr. Vicary Horniman, who was in charge of the Australasian contingent of athletes at the Olympic Games at Stockholm last year, expresses the opinion that Australasia would score heavily in the boxing contests, which it is proposed to introduce, and that in cycling, yachting and rifle shooting it would also hold its own.

"Australasian teams," he concludes, "should be composed of the best that the country as a whole could produce. Let us send to Berlin in 1916 a little band of absolute champions, and their deeds may be great enough to uphold the athlehtic fame of Australasia.

WORLD'S CYCLE-CAR RECORDS.

At Brooklands under ideal conditions, B. H. Haywards on a Singer cycle-car, improved upon the figures accomplished by him on Aug. 13, at present awaiting acceptance as a world's cycle-car record for the hundred miles, by covering that distance in 1hr 22min 4 1-5sec, his speed of 72.44 m.p.h. being one mile an hour better than his previous performance. His time of 41 min 26 3-5sec. a speed of 72.33 m.p.h., also improved on the previous best for the fifty miles, and his distance of 72 miles 976 yards, a speed of 72.55 m.p.h., surpassed the previous best figures for the hour.

NEW SWIMMING RECORD.

At Croydon L. J. Hoskins (Otter S. C., won the Hundred Yards Southern Counties Swimming Championship, beating H. E. Anisom (Croydon S. C.) by inches in the record time of 59sec. The previous best figures for the distance, 60secs. were put up by J. H Derbyshire, the championship holder, who, however, did not compete.

The London Police tug-of-war team gained a great triumph at Stockholm in mail week. They beat the Stockholm police, winners of the Olympic tug-of-war, at Stockholm by two pulls to nil on grass and also won by the same score on sand.

WONDERFUL YOUNG GOLFER.

OUIMET'S VICTORY OVER RAY AND VARDON.

AMERICA'S NEW CHAMPION.

A new champion has appeared on the golfing horizon in the person of Mr. Francis Ouimet, a youth of twenty summers, at present residing in Boston, and attached to the Worcester Club, Massachusetts. On the Brookline course he captured the American Golf Championship from the greatest field on record, and defeated in the supreme test Harry Vardon and Ted Ray, the ex-British champions, who had gone out specially to the States to take part in the event and carry the English flag.

The three players had on the previous day tied for the title with aggregates of 304 for 72 holes, and, by the rules of the competition, a further round of 18 holes was necessary to decide the tie. In this Mr. Ouimet played electrifying golf, and, with a brilliant round of 72, under the most trying conditions, he beat the great British exponents in a remarkably easy manner, the final scores being: Mr. Ouimet, 72; Harry Vardon, 77; Ted Ray, 78.

Mr. Ouimet's victory creates a record in American golf, for in the long history of the championship, extending as far back as 1894, no amateur had ever been successful. It is a great triumph for American golf, more especially when it is taken into consideration that in the last great struggle the American was fighting against two powerful forces, probably the two most powerful professionals in the game. Ouimet owed his victory to his remarkable putting. He receives the gold medal of the association and plate to the value of £60, while Vardon received a prize of £30, and Ray one of £20.

A DAZZLING ACHIEVEMENT.

"The defeat of Vardon and Ray by Mr. Francis Ouimet is beyond doubt the most dazzling achievement in the annals of the royal and ancient game," says the "Star". "There is no precedent or parallel for it. Ouimet had never been heard of either in England or in his own. He was an obscure young man of 21 or 22, who had started life as a caddie, and become a clerk. Pitted against two of the greatest golfers in the world, men with years of ripe skill and seasoned experience behind them, he coolly and calmly outplayed them under circumstances that might have shaken the nerve of a man of iron.

"This marvellous boy did not crack under the strain of the occasion and under the stress of a cheering and yelling gallery numbering ten or twelve thousand enthusiasts. It was the veterans who cracked. We note that there is a disposition to make excuses foe Vardon and Ray because they were upset by the gallery. What rubbish! They are always playing before a gallery. What upset them was the pitiless accuracy and unshakable nerve of the boy who beat them at every stage of the long battle. The moral of the matter is that our young golfers are not producing giants like Ouimet. When Ouiment comes to this country next year he will get a hearty welcome, and he will assuredly imperil our primacy in the game. The youth who made Vardon and Ray look like ordinary mortals is a golfing prodigy. Where are our young prodigies? asks the "Star".

BEST GOLFER IN THE WORLD.

"After the match had ended," says the "Pall Mall", Mr. Jerome Travers, the amateur champion, said: 'Ouimet is the best amateur golfer in America, or the world, for that matter.'

"There is no better golfer in England than Ouimet," said Vardon. 'I had no chance to get in a shot anywhere.'

"Ray said: 'Ouimet's victory was clean-cut and decisive. His golf is of the highest standard.'

"Ouimet said modestly: 'I am as surprised as anybody, but I did my best throughout. I never wished for fairer opponents than Vardon and Ray.'

"A touch of human interest was added when Ouimet elbowed his way through the crowd to greet his mother, who had followed his play as best she could, frequently wiping her eyes with her handkerchief as friends kept her in touch with the situation and told her of her son's success. At the finish she clasped her son in her arms and kissed him.

"Mr. Ouimet played electrifying golf, and, with a brilliant round of 72, under the most trying conditions, he beat the great British exponents in a remarkably easy manner, the final scores being: Mr. Ouimet, 72; Harry Vardon, 77; Ted Ray, 78.

OUIMET'S STRIKING FACE.

One has only to look at the portraits of the new American champion for some of the psychological clues to this surprising result. It is a striking face, with its overpowering intensity, its utter concentration, and its singleness of vision. It is not the face of what we regard as the typical 'sportsman,' with its easy bonhomie and charm of temperament. The photographic aspects of Mr. Ouimet and of his British rivals are aptly expressive of the opposed attitudes in sport of the American and the English school.

"We play our games, while Americans pursue them—pursue them with all the fixity of purpose and all the monopolising abstraction that attends them in the quest of money, ambition, and other ends. Proverbial as the Englishman has been for his love of sport, he has never been able to give it such a domination as this. He has always put the game above the prize; he retains an all-round conception of life to which the finest of recreations are still only contributory. He feels that the proportions are violated when the exigencies of sport displace the smile by the frown."

A COLONIAL RUGBY TOUR.

The New Zealand Rugby Football Association has invited South Africa to send a team to New Zealand in 1914.

CHAMPION ANGLERS.

Two hundred and sixty-four anglers from all parts of the kingdom competed for the championship of England on the banks of the Dee. The Notts Association won with 21lb. 15oz.

NOT TOO OLD AT 45.

MR. E. R. ALLEN'S VICTORIES AT TENNIS.

As a set-off to the performances of youthful prodigies, a recent exploit of a forty-five-year-old lawn tennis player, Mr. E. R. Allen, is worth recording. At Hythe he had to play two of his matches, both in the same afternoon, in the Challenge Cup Singles, and actually beat S. N. Doust and T. M. Mavrogordato, the former by the convincing score of 6—1, 6—2, and the latter in a tight match after losing the second set. For a man of forty-five to credit himself with such a double event was a wonderful performance. Mr. Allen and his twin brother have been playing in tournaments for a quarter of a century. The Allens appeared in the Cambridge teams from 1889 to 1891, and they still devote a portion of the year to coaching the young players at their old university.

The Hythe tournament, by the way, was noteworthy for the entry of the famous footballers, W. R. Moon and L. J. Moon, whilst hockey was well represented by the internationals, J. A. Lovell and C. J. Tindell Green, and V. King Farlow, of the Kingston Hill Club.

A competitor in the Championships was B. S. Foster, the Worcestershire cricketer and Corinthian footballer, whilst, H. G. Bach, another all-round Blue, is an ardent lawn tennis player, and the hockey Blues, A. L. Hosie and K. A. T Mackenzie, have also figured in many tournaments. The football ability of J. C. Parke and H. Roper Barrett is well known, whilst G. W. Hillyard was a country cricketer. Probably the best exponent of lawn tennis among professional footballers is A. G. Morris, the Welsh international, who played for Notts Forest, and was unsuccessful in seeking an amateur status to qualify him for lawn tennis tournament play.

RIFLE-SHOOTING.

G. I. P. TEAM IN THE VICEROY'S CUP.

The Bombay competitors of the 1st G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Rifles have just fired the first stage in the Viceroy's Cup competition at Ghat Kopar. The weather conditions, except for slight changes in light at the last distance, were favourable. There were seventeen entries, the following being the nine best scores.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tot
Sergt, J F Cooke	31	35	33	99
Lce-Corpl, J Niven	31	30	33	94
Lce-Corpl V Veevers	31	34	29	94
Vol. Durham	30	33	30	93
Corpl G L Chard	30	30	32	92
Lieut A E Williams	31	30	31	92
Cr-Sergt-Inst M Smith	28	33	29	90
Lce-Corpl W Alcock	29	32	28	89
Lce-Corpl Porter	31	30	28	89

THE AMERICA CUP.

Messrs. George M. Pynchon and E. W. Clarke have given a contract to Mr. Herreshoff to build a sloop to be delivered in May to compete for the right to defend the America Cup.

The new boat will be 75ft. on the water line and of metal construction. Captain Powell, formerly of the yatch Pistalena, will probably be the skipper.

INCOGNITI'S LAST MATCH

The last match at Philadelphia of the Incogniti cricket team's tour in America ended in a win for the vistors, Falcon took eight wickets for 14 runs.

Dynamite charges were used by the Sitwell Park (Rotherham) Golf Club officials to make three bunkers on their new course. Five more will be made in the same way.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES COTTON.

The second forecast of the cotton crop for 1913, reads:—[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1911-12, the area under cotton in the United Provinces has represented some 6·0 per cent. of the total area under the crop in India.]

In the chief cotton growing divisions the rainfall of August was scanty and ill-distributed, while little or no rain was received in September. The unirrigated crop is reported to have received serious injury from the drought and in places will be a total failure. The irrigated crop is doing very well. Taken both together the yield of the cotton crop is at present estimated at 60 per cent. of the normal in the Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand divisions and at 75 per cent. in the rest of the provinces.

The exact area sown with cotton will be known in December when crop statements are furnished but on the basis of the advance returns compiled from the unverified figures of village accountants in selected circles the area under cotton this year for the whole province is estimated at 1,341,0 0 acres compared with 1,032,000 acres reported at this time last year, showing an increase of 30 per cent. This probably includes some of the area on which the crop has failed to come to maturity in consequence of the drought.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT OVER LAND.

LOWER COURT'S JUDGMENT SET ASIDE.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, yesterday, delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and others (the original plaintiffs) against Mahomedally Lukmanji Sullemanji.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the appellants. The respondents were represented by the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Mr. B. J. Desai, and Mr. N. H. Moos, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Heaton, in a suit for specific performance of an agreement dated July 10, 1908, by the vendors (the appellants) against the purchaser. Under the agreement the purchaser was put in possession on July 10, 1908. The latter alleged misrepresentation as to the area of the land purchased, and counter-claimed specific performance with a rebate on the price or in the alternative for the return of the moneys paid by him by way of part payment.

His Lordship in his judgment held that the agreement was one which could be specifically performed as laid down in the agreement of July 10, 1908. The court, therefore, set aside the lower court's judgment and referred the case to the Commissioner to ascertain the title of plots Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7, together with privy and passage.

ASSESSMENT OF POONA RACE COURSE.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Judgment was delivered by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, yesterday, in the appeal filed by the Government of Bombay on behalf of the Secretary of State for India against the decision of the District Judge, Poona, in a suit filed by Major J. E. Hughes, the Secretary and a member of the Western India Turf Club, on behalf of himself and the other members of the W. I. T. C. against the Secretary of State for India for the refund of excess assessment for the years, 1909-10, 1910-11, and 1911-12.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. S. S. Patkar and Mr. A. D'Souza, Government Pleader of Poona, represented the appellants, while Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, appeared for the respondents.

The Chief Justice in his judgment, said that the appeal had been filed on two grounds, first, that the civil courts had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit and secondly that the claim in respect of a certain portion of the money was barred by Article 62 of the Limitation Act.

Mr. Strangman contended that the assessment of the tax complained of was a pure question of fact, and therefore no question arose for the decision of a civil court. If the district judge's judgment were read as a whole, this contention, said his lordship, could not be upheld. Under the provisions of the Cantonment Act, the local Government imposed taxes within the cantonment limits, in the same manner as they imposed taxes in municipal areas. These taxes were enforced by notifications issued by the Local Government. The Cantonment Magistrate under the Act, occupied a position similar to that occupied by the Municipal Commissioner in Bombay, and the position of the Cantonment Committee was analogous to that of the Standing Committee.

His Lordship continuing said that till the year 1908 the tax paid by the club was Rs. 201-8-4, which amount was calculated on the annual rental of Rs. 5,038. Major Field, the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, had issued a notice to the club, to the effect that he had enhanced the assessment to Rs. 9,840, leased on an annual income of Rs. 2,46,000, and asked that any objections the club might have to this enhancement should be made within three days. The regulation under which this notice was issued required that a notice of not less than 15 days should be given.

The Cantonment Magistrate had then, in his Lordship's opinion, disregarded the express provisions of the regulations. An appeal to the Cantonment Committee was rejected in a very curt manner, and a request for the reasons for its rejection, elicited a reply that the committee were not bound to record their reasons for rejecting the appeal. In answer to a representation sent to the Government they had been informed that Government had no power to interfere.

His Lordship observed that up to this point, he had dealt with the objection as to procedure, and that the objection was well founded, as the Cantonment Magistrate had wholly disregarded the basis on which he was bound to calculate the assessment. As remarked by the District Judge, Major Hughes had calculated it by some strange and novel method of his own, and not on the annual value as laid down in the regulations.

His Lordship accordingly held that the action of the Cantonment Magistrate was ultra vires and the civil court's jurisdiction had not been ousted as the Cantonment Magistrate had acted without a shadow of right.

On the question of limitation his Lordship said that the cheque had been handed in on November 28, 1908, but the period of limitation in respect of that ran from the date of the actual receipt of the money.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the appeal with costs to be paid by the Bombay Government.

PEON'S MURDER.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Sadhu valad Panda Dhangar, a peon, aged 20, was sentenced to death by Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, on a charge of murder. The sentence which was subject to confirmation by the High Court, and the case came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday.

The story for the prosecution was that the accused was an office peon in the sorters' record office at Sholapur. On July 2, last the Raichur mail train arrived at the platform of the Sholapur railway station about 4-30 p. m. About a couple of minutes after the arrival of the train Narayan Tayapa, a peon in the sorters' office, travelling in the mail van, was alighting from the mail van, carrying a portmanteau. The accused, who was standing a few feet from the mail van door came up to where Narayan was standing. He had a knife with which he struck Narayan, who sustained a deep wound. Some men who saw the deed raised a cry and the accused was arrested. His victim was removed to the hospital but he died on the way.

The accused was tried before the sessions judge as stated. The accused in his statement said that while he was sharpening a pencil with a knife, the deceased stepped out of the mail van. The deceased then asked the accused what he was doing and pushed him. The knife touched his side and Narayan fell down unconscious.

The sessions judge found him guilty and sentenced him to death.

Their Lordships confirmed the sentence.

RACING MAN'S AFFAIRS IN COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday Dana Fattaji and Co., moved for a rule nisi and interim injunction against Dossabhoy Jamaetji Sethna. The plaintiffs claimed Rs. 4,435-14-7 with further interest on four promissory notes passed by the defendant at the different rates of interest agreed upon and mentioned in the plaint.

The plaintiffs stated that during the last two months they had been pressing for payment of the sum due to them, but the defendant had put them off on the ground that he was raising money on the mortgage of his half share in the immmovable properties in which he was interested. The plaintiffs stated that all the property the defendant was possessed of was a half share in two immoveable properties in Bombay, one at Worli and the other at Mahalaxmi valued at Rs. 1,25,000, bequeathed to him and his brother in equal shares by the will of his uncle, and his share amounted to about Rs. 75,000 at the highest. He had however borrowed a sum of Rs. 36,000 on the first mortgage of his share from Bhaidas Thakordas and Bai Suraj, widow of Thakordas Narotamdas, and a further sum of Rs. 12,000 on the second mortgage of his share from Chhagan Virgund. The defendant had no business or profession and was addicted to racing on the turf and had borrowed and was borrowing large sums on promissory notes and amounts to bet on the races. Such debts announced to upwards of Rs. 10,00. He was further bound under the will of his uncle to contribute a sum of about Rs. 10.000 towards paying off the balance of debt still remaining due by the estate of his uncle.

The plaintiffs had been informed by the defendant's racing friends, one Maneckji Nusserwanji Parakh and one Sorabji Dhanjibhoy Dadyseth, that he was raising a sum of Rs. 65,000 on a first mortgage of his share in the properties, and a further sum of Rs. 12,000 on a second mortgage of his share, with which to pay off the prior mortgages and the other debts, and hope was held out to them that the amount due to them would be paid in part out of the amount to be raised by the intended second mortgage. The mortgages were being prepared by Messrs. Unwala, Phirozsha and Papa, Solicitors. The plaintiffs had reason to believe that the hopes of payment held out to them were merely intended to deceive them into a false feeling of security, and that the moneys raised would be misappropriated and their claims defeated.

After hearing the Hon. Mr. Setalwad in support of the rule, the court granted a rule nisi and interim injunction as prayed for.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED INSULT BY EUROPEAN.

In the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Gulabchand Damania, solicitor, applied for and obtained a summons against G. N. Minstrell, an assistant in the Boot and Shoe Department of Messrs. Badham Pile and Company, on the charge of insulting and assaulting him on the evening of Oct. 11.

Mr. Gulabchand in his information stated that on Friday last he left his office at about 7 p. m. As there was no victoria on the stand opposite his office, he sent his hamal Chandappa to fetch one. He waited for about three minutes on the footpath and then walked slowly in the direction in which the hamal had gone. After he had gone only a few steps towards the tram-lines he saw the hamal approaching in a victoria. The hamal got down, and Mr. Gulabchand got in. The victoria then went on towards Bori Bunder, and as it came near Messrs. Patti Brothers' office, the accused came up, stopped the victoria, and said the vehicle had been brought for him. The complainant told him he was wrong and that the victoria had been brought by his hamal, whereupon he alleged that Mr. Minstrell said that he had seen the complainant haggling about the fare with the victoriawalla for half an hour. After some conversation complainant alleged that Mr. Minstrell called him a "damned liar" and struck him in the face with the back of his hand and disappeared. Mr. Gulabchand further alleged that at Messrs. Badham Pile's shop he saw the accused and asked for his name. He refused to give his name though he repeatedly asked him, and ultimately when he threatened to call the Police only obtained the defendant's name with difficulty and the latter put his hand on the complainant's shoulder and tried to push him out.

NEGLIGENT GARRIWALLA.

In the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Noora Moosa, a hack victoria driver, was charged with not taking care of his horse and allowing it to be uncontrolled in the street.

On the 10th instant, the accused had his gharry taken out of the stables, and the horse was allowed to stand in the public street unfastened and uncontrolled. The animal suddenly took fright and bolted, and an old woman was knocked down and killed.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 75 with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

EUROPEAN'S SUICIDE IN COLOMBO.

CUTS HIS THROAT AND JUMPS OUT OF WINDOW.

Dr. Robinson, acting medical officer of health, Colombo, committed suicide on the afternoon of Oct. 8. He cut his throat with a razor, then jumped out of a bedroom window in the Galle Face Hotel on to the lawn below. He was conveyed to hospital in a critical condition, and death occurred within an hour.

No motive is assigned for the act. The deceased attended office as usual in the morning and appeared in the best of spirit. He was 31 years old and had served in the Island since 1909.

DRESSES CLEANED from Rs. 2-8 to 6
By the English Process.
CLEANING
SILKS
ALPACA
SERGES
CASHMERE
SATINS
FLANNELS
SPECIALITY
DIAMOND JUBILEE 60th WASHING COMPANY
2/14 HAMAM STREET FORT BOMBAY.
SUITS CLEANED at Rs. 1-8, 2, 2-8 and Rs. 3 EACH
BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

BURGOYNE
BURGOYNE'S
IODISED
SARSAPARILLA
(A highly concentrated preparation of the finest Jamaica Sarsaparilla combined with Salts of Iodine.)
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
Indicated in all cases of
SCURVY, SCROFULA, SKIN ERUPTIONS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.
BURGOYNE, BURROUGHS & CO., LONDON.
FOR PURITY

Rs. 15
will buy one of our
Nickel Silver
"RAILWAY SERVICE"
WATCHES.
Officially adopted by all Indian Railways and most of H.M. Services since 20 years. Such a success is not attained unless merited by the Watches themselves.
Made in 2 sizes, 16" and 18" size.
NICKEL SILVER ... ... Rs. 15
FINE SILVER ... ... „ 22
WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1578.
TRADE MARK
326
333
600
400
Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great Europ an Remedy for Nervous and Fu ctional Exhaustion.
This extraordinary, rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to disinclination, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and de pondency—be others, are conjured with unfailing strength—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, mental imbecility and depression, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired abuses that embitter and shorten life it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity. Price in all countries 33s. per Bottle.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 12½d. and 2s. 9d.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
Debilitated and Nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the consequences of early life, impotency, deperding of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Dr. De Roos' Medicines, Publisher, 16 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines,
Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. Limited, Bombay, Rupees and Pence.

INSURANCES.

THE
STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
FUNDS.....£ 13,300,000.
Apply for Prospectus to
THE SECRETARY,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
Head Office, BOMBAY.
Last Year's Business, Rs. 85,00,000
The Low Premiums and Liberal
Conditions of the
EMPIRE OF INDIA
offer exceptional advantages
to intending Assurers.
Prospectus, proposal forms and full
particulars may be obtained from
JALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER
RS. 4,25,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERN-
MENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS
PROMPT PAYMENT
OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL
MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
granted covering all
accidents and numerous specified
fevers and diseases 10 per cent.
Bonus after five years and many
other valuable benefits.
£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy
insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for
accidental death with a weekly
disablement allowance of £6 or
Rs. 90.
In case of permanent disablement
the policy provides a handsome
Pension.
AGENTS WANTED.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE
HAVE YOU A POLICY OF
THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE
ADVISABLE TO
WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE
INSURANCE COLUMN.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF
NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY,

BRAND	Price Rs.	a.		
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.....	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg ...	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 Imp. gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
The total inclusive cost for upkeep and running expenses including cleaning, Petrol, Lubricating, Renewal of Tyres, and all other charges, taken for a period of three years running in this country, averaged
ONLY Rs. 55 FOR EACH
500 MILES.
THE FORD MOTOR CARS
have done and are still doing this. Compare these figures with the running cost of any other make of car and see what a saving is effected by running a FORD MOTOR CAR.
Write us for Catalogue and detailed Specifications.
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CO.,
35, Medows Street, Bombay. 10, Alipur Road, Delhi.

LONDON'S LEADING
FASHION JOURNAL
FASHIONS
FOR ALL
PUBLISHED MONTHLY
Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.
IT CAN BE OBTAIN-
ED AT ANY BOOK-
SELLER
OR RAILWAY BOOKSTALL
If you are told it's "Sold out," please give an order for a copy to be delivered each month, or, if you prefer it, you can have a copy each month,
POSTED DIRECT FROM
LONDON 3/- FOR 6 MONTHS
BY POST
Just send your full name and address, and enclose stamps or a money order to the value of 3/-, and post it to—The Subscription Department,
FASHIONS FOR ALL,
233, Regent St., London,
ENGLAND.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS.
HULL, ENGLAND.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chuckla, No. 6.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
BROADWOOD PIANOS.
"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo."
Beethoven.
BLUTHNER PIANOS.
"are the sweetest toned pianos in the world".—Dr. Oscar Paul in his "History of the Pianoforte."
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Note the name please SCHIED-MAYER J. & P. "It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it".—
Sir Edward Elgar, Mus. Doc.
LIPP PIANOS.
"The best upright piano in the world".—T. Haigh, Mus. B.
STEINWEG-NACHF PIANOS.
"Like all instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg-Nachf has afforded me the greatest pleasure".—
Joh. Brahms.
POINTS IN FAVOUR OF OUR PIANOFORTES.
Superb Tone.
Delicate Touch.
Splendid Construction.
Cash or Deferred Payment.
Catalogue of pianos on application to
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

W. T. H.—Not desirable to publish your letter at the present juncture.

THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 14th October, 1913.

NEW CANCER TREATMENT.

It is but a short time since the members of the Medical profession interested in the study of cancer met in London, and the upshot of their deliberation seems to have been that little progress has been made in the knowledge and treatment of the disease. It was evident that, though there was little to report which inspired one to hope the day was near when this evil would be easily combated and eradicated, there were many skilful men at work on the problem, who had high hopes of success. So many have been the discoveries of new remedies and so generally have they been proved failures, that the public are not easily convinced when some new remedy is announced and not a little doubt is often expressed and reluctance shown to pronounce a blessing on it. From Germany comes the announcement of a "new cure," and whatever may be the final verdict on it, there appears no doubt that it has become the most discussed subject in the German medical world, and a great enthusiasm, strikingly shown in the collection of money to provide the cure, is being shown in many places. There are optimists who are emphatic in declaring that the treatment is a sure one and point to the cases already known to confirm them. Others display more caution but are nevertheless very hopeful regarding it but suggest a longer time is necessary to investigate the cases in order to see whether there is any relapse, or, even if the growth does not re-appear, other injurious results are not produced. The new cure is mesothorium, a substance closely related to radium, which is also of comparatively recent discovery. It is very scarce and therefore very expensive, the present price being £10,000 per gramme. Yet, so great is the faith of the German people in it that Town Councils are devoting thousands of pounds to the purchase, and the Prussian Government is at preparing a Bill for the purchase of mesothorium, a Bill which will be laid before the Landtag in the coming session. Berlin and Munich have each voted a sum of £11,000 toward the same object; the public gynaecological hospital has purchased one or two milli-grammes for £1,500. Leipzig and Essen have also obtained small amounts; in Manheim, Karlsruhe, and other towns the people have sent out public subscription lists for the purchase of this new substance. The Humburg Research Institute has also raised a large sum with the object in view. It is thus clearly evident that there is no little enthusiasm being displayed by Germans in this cure by mesothorium.

The discovery is directly traceable to the light treatment which was proved to be of great value in connection with several diseases, notably lupus, by Dr. Finsen, the Scandinavian. It will be remembered that he achieved his wonderful cures by the concentration of light rays on the diseased parts. Rontgen rays were next discovered and by means of rays invisible to the human eye similar results were produced. A greater knowledge of these rays led to an improvement in the use of them and with a consequent diminution of loss of life, and that the rays were of different strength, and were designated alpha, beta, gamma. The first or weak rays were unable to pierce through metals but easily through animal or vegetable tissue; the gamma rays could, with ease, penetrate the human tissue, and it was believed that, if the weaker rays which destroyed the surface skin were removed, cancerous and other growths could be removed. For ten years' experiments have been conducted in several Research Hospitals with radium; but they have been seriously hampered by the heavy price demanded for the substance. Very little has been discovered and so the prices paid are enormous. Then came the discovery of mesothorium by Professor Hahn of Berlin. A company engaged in the manufacture of incandescent mantles had been working on a variety of substances for the production of the material needed for use in the factories. They brought a certain monacite sand from South America, and in the waste products of this sand Professor Hahn found traces of a radio-active substance which is now known as mesothorium. When the value of this waste material was discovered, the Company repurchased it and commenced operations. So far the amount discovered is very little, but it is found in larger quantities than radium, and doubtless, ere long, the production will be greater. Mesothorium differs from radium only in price and power. Whereas it has been calculated that it would need 1800 years before the energy of a gramme of radium is reduced by one half, mesothorium retains its full energy only for the first few years. After this the force is gradually dissipated, until after twenty years only about one-half of the original energy remains.

It is natural there should be a feeling among the public that those who are producing the substance at such a high price are "exploiting human pain" in order to obtain gain, but the Company declare that the expenses incurred in bringing the sand from America, and extracting the minute particles is enormous. In spite of the high prices large sums are being raised and given to enable Town Councils and Institutes to obtain a small amount of this precious substance. Experiments are being carried on in various places. Professors Kronig, Biimm, and Doderlein, being the most conspicuous. Over 150 cases have been treated with apparent success. After a few days all outward signs of the growth disappear, the pain ceases, and the health of the patient improves almost at once. Close and careful examination has not been able to discover any traces of the evil, and the doctors are expressing their confidence in the cures effected. Some have already given up the attempt to remove the growth by operation, and are depending entirely on the mesothorium treatment. Cases far advanced are not likely to be cured by the treatment; but it is claimed that the patient will be considerably relieved by the treatment. There is much reason to rejoice in the results already attained, and the world will heartily offer to Germany its tribute of praise if she has produced a remedy which will alleviate the suffering of mankind and exterminate this growing evil. We hope the confidence of German doctors will be more than justified.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

For once the Senate of the Bombay University seems likely to agree to a Government proposal without much difficulty. All are anxious to see Oriental studies encouraged and advanced, and the proposals which have been made by Government to the Senate in this regard are such that they can hardly be given other than an eager welcome. Government suggests the foundation of a Sanskrit school at Poona, to which the collection of manuscripts at the Deccan College might be transferred, and enquires whether under the circumstances the University is prepared to establish a branch of Oriental studies with corresponding degrees. The point, which will principally be debated, rests on the question of admissability to the school. Government has suggested that "the students at the proposed school would be partly pandits engaged in the acquisition of Oriental learning on the traditional lines, and partly graduates interested either in Oriental research or in extending their knowledge of the recondite branches of Oriental studies." To this Principal Paranjpye takes exception, being, as an enthusiast for Western methods of teaching, anxious to exclude the former class. While, however, a pandit, who has been trained according to the ancient manner of the East in his own home by his own father and grand father, might seem in strangely inappropriate surroundings in a modern school or college, we may be sure that Government has not made this proposal without having carefully considered it from more than one point of view. Perhaps Professor Paranjpye may be a little mollified if he will realise that in the ordinary course of events the necessity to admit pupils of this kind will be but a transitory circumstance in the school's career. Although he may flourish at present, the old-fashioned shastri or pandit should in the next generation be a disappearing figure.

The profession of the shastris or pandits is, of course, hereditary, and it is an encouraging sign of the progress of modern thought in India that many of them are not content with giving their sons the traditional training which they received themselves. While at home they educate them in ancient lore, they send them during the day to a modern school to learn the lore of the Westerns. Thus the pandit of the near future is likely to be a modernised pandit, with aknowledge of the ancient literature which has been broadened and deepened by the adoption of more efficient methods of study and research. Such youths would, in the natural course of things, pass from the secondary school to the Oriental school, and it will surely hasten the adoption of a similar course throughout the pandit and shastri classes, if those who have not had a modern preliminary training, but still have acquired sufficient Oriental learning, are admitted to the school and are thus given an opportunity of realising the value of what they have lost. Again men of this class, if they are not excluded, would probably be able to render the school valuable assistance. Many families of shastris and pandits, as is well-known, treasure up beautiful and precious manuscripts, which are carefully guarded so that the eye of the stranger never sees them. Some of these it is difficult for Europeans and European institutions to obtain, and it may be easily conceived that its pandit pupils might be of great assistance to the school by loans, and in time even gifts, of this kind. It will evidently be all the better for the prospects of the school the more the members of the pandit class can be interested in it, and one will not interest people of a conservative turn of mind by a policy of exclusion. We hope, therefore, that the Senate will readily recognise the wisdom of the provisions which Government has suggested, and that Principal Paranjpye will not press his amendment to Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar's motion that the proposals of Government be unconditionally accepted.

THE STEAMER DISASTER.

THOUGH not of the appalling nature of the Titanic calamity, the disaster in mid-Atlantic to the steamer "Volturno" is sufficiently terrible to excite an overwhelming sense of sadness at the thought of the helpless passengers, faced on either side with death. Unfortunately, up to the time of writing, there has been no cable suggesting that the first reports of the loss of life have been exaggerated, and it would appear that at least there are 130 victims. The fact that nine liners were so quickly on the scene is a magnificent tribute to the value of wireless, and it is clear that, but for this most wonderful means of communication, the death-roll would have been larger. If the account given by a German survivor and sent by an English passenger on the "Carmania" is correct, a considerable number of the victims met their deaths through the cowardice and folly of the seamen. The "Volturno" was a British vessel engaged in foreign traffic, and we are told that the English officers "were splendid and gave the order for precedence for women and children." The crew of Belgians and Germans, however, show up badly. With many of them, apparently, it was a case of each man for himself, and the weaker, the women and children, suffered. The firemen deserted their posts and had to be driven back by the captain at the point of the revolver. Then when two boats were lowered the crew took more seats than there were for the female passengers and their little ones. It is a sad story of human weakness in the hour of trial, and little less tragic than the incidents of the terrible experiences which befell the ship and the people in it. It is a matter of importance as to how the fire started and why it was not discovered before it gained the upperhand. There is little hope of saving a vessel when once the latter has happened and a heavy gale is blowing. The only thing to ensure safety from fire is a most thorough and frequent system of inspection.

CRAMMING THE INDIAN STUDENT.

WE make no apology for returning again to the subject of cramming and its evils. Educationally the system is bad, and from the physical and moral points of view it is worse. The attempt to educate children by cramming them and the necessity for students being compelled to cram in order to qualify for positions in the Services and other professions are tending to bring about results which we already have reason to deplore and which in future years, unless the evil is checked, will contribute to those causes which will undermine us as a nation. It is on this accounts that we shall not cease joining with those who are sufficiently far-seeing to realise the danger of the cramming method; it is similarly for this reason that we welcome the advice given by the Yuvaraj at the opening of the education court of the Mysore Dusserah Exhibition. While deploring the illiteracy of the Mysore people and appealing to the teachers to make the most use of their chances for the education of the masses, he deprecated cramming as only tending "to turn out generations of third-class clerks." In India the advice comes with even greater point: for the peace of the country, for the bettering of the welfare of the people, for the bringing about of a broader and kindlier outlook, and for the good of himself, it is for the Indian student to cultivate other and superior aims and abilities to those of cramming and striving for a false educational ideal.

THE P. and O. Company's S. S. "Maloja" with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant left Aden at 2 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

MILITARY MATTERS.

ARMY EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Sep. 26.

The Army Exercise, which is taking the place of manœuvres this year, has been in full swing during the week. Despite the fact that moments of the Brown Army and the White skeleton enemy has been controlled by Sir John French not a few situations have arisen, which were not in the programems, situations that pointed to the need of a separate director of operations to do the work of unravelling the tangled skein. Practically, therefore, it came about at a comparatively early stage of the operations that Sir James Grierson who had been acting as Chief of the Staff became to all intents and purposes commander of the Brown Army, thus leaving Sir John French free to assume the role of Director of Operations. It is, perhaps, fortunate that exercises of this decription do not often take place. They are not popular with regimental officers and the rank and file, who find little to interest them in trudging along roads, dusty or muddy according to the weather, in long columns of all arms, and have no opportunity of learning much that they did not know before. For all that it is necessary in the interests of commanders and staffs, that they should have the opportunity sometimes of taking part in the operations of a force larger than it would be possible to place in one command were operations to be conducted on the usual manœuvres principle of opposing forces of approximately equal strength. The machinery of command and staff duties have become more complicated owing to modern means of intercommunication, aerial reconnaissance, and the introduction of mechanical transport, and unless the whole of the modern system of Staff duties on the field has become by practice second nature to commanders and staffs they cannot be expected to become suddenly entirely conversant with it on the outbreak of hostilities. They may know it in theory, but unless they have had the opportunity of working in practice what they have learnt in theory, it is certain that they will have to acquire their knowledge at a time when mistakes are expensive. It is not only on the march that practice is necessary.

The arrangement of rail-heads rendezvous, and refilling points for the use of mechanical transport is not altogether a simple business: and when the head of a column of two divisions has to be fed each day from the rear a good deal of skill and forethought has to be applied not only to the march itself but to the utilization of the supply echelons which work between the railheads and the Army. When resistance is encountered the leading divisions may have to support their mounted troops, and may find the enemy in position. Then follow the rapid dissemination of conformation and orders, the deployment of the armies, the plan of action and its execution, the pursuit, if things go well and possibly a change of front to meet some fresh disposition of the enemy's forces. This brings into play all the resources of the staffs, and the energy and capabilities of the signal service and despatch riders, as the co-operation of large forces on the battlefield is not easy of attainment.

By restricting the march of the Brown land Force to two roads full effect has been given to the difficulties inherent to the movement of a large body of troops in war: at least as far as possible with the attenuated battalions that have taken the field. The two divisions on each road do not cover much more distance on the march than one division would at war strength, and the actual fighting units themselves rather less. As I watched the Aldershot column moving northwards on Aylesbury, the rapidity with which band succeeded to band at once attracted attention to the smallness of the battalions, few if any appearing to have more than the strength of two moderately complete double companies. The men looked fit, marched well, and looked cheery and full of go; but all said and done they do not fill the eye, as the battalions in India do. They promise well, the material is good, but they want time to mature. As they went along every man, woman, and child in the towns and villages turned out to see them pass, and gave them a really enthusiastic welcome. It is difficult to reconcile the attitude of the country side during manœuvres with the difficulty in recruiting. On the face of it, judging by what to have seen this in year Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire the young men should be coming forward in greater numbers than are required, and the young women not have a word or a look for any man that had not served or was not serving his country in the Army or the Navy. Unfortunately however, things are not what they seem, and the enthusiasm evaporates when it comes to a case of personal service. It is one thing to snatch as much as possible out of their eight-hour day to look at the soldiers but quite another thing if they are asked why they do not put in a few years with the colours, or at all events join the Territorials.

I am afraid the popularity of the Army is rather like the popularity of football, where spectators are to players in the ratio of many thousands to one. Still it is popular, after a fashion, and for that reason it seems a pity that year after year Parliament should set its face against billeting in private houses during manœuvers, which would bring the soldiers, and soldiering, literally home to the civil population. It is true there have been at times attempts more or less successful to practise billetting, and the rapid concentration of troops on chosen posts, but these have only been carried out in a make-shift manner and to such an extent as could be arrived at by private agreement. There are doubtless many advantages in bivouacing but these are also disadvantages, and it seems strange the our army should be the only Army in Europe for which shelter cannot be provided on emergency during manœuvres as a right. Billetting in time of war would be essential, and everything that pertains to war should be practised at manœuvres. Without this practice things are sure to go wrong especially at the outset, till the faults have been discovered by painful experience and set right after much avoidable disarrangement, discomfort, and possibly even disaster has occurred. Both the military staffs and the civil authorities should have the opportunity of practising in peace time what they would have to arrange in concert in time of war.

In view of the obnormal strain thrown upon the roads along which the Army was advancing and the congested state of the country between the opposing forces as soon as they came in contact, and deployment became necessary, it was deemed essential to limit all civilian traffic anywhere within the area of operations. The two main roads along which the troops marched have been closed to all traffic and the areas in which the troops have been engaged each day have been prohibited to all wheeled transport not belonging to the Army. That this action has not made for the popularity of the military authorities goes without the saying, but it was very necessary. The masses of civilians, who were allowed to follow the German manœuvres, mixing with the troops and causing great confusion, very considerably detracted from the success of the operations from a military point of view, though there may have been other considerations which rendered it politic to put no restraint or restriction on their movements. Both Watling Street and the Amersham-Aylesbury-Buckingham road are favourite motor runs, and even without the attraction of the manœuvres the ordinary motor car traffic on them would have been quite enough to have inconvenienced troops on the march very seriously, and caused delays in the transport both that with the troops and the echelons bringing up supplies from rail head.

After the long continued fine weather that we have been enjoying, it was hardly a matter for surprise that the opening days of the manœuvres should have been wet and misty. It was too much to expect that the dry weather which had lasted out company, regimental, Brigade and Divisional training, and even inter-Divisional manœuvres should continue unbroken for the Army exercise also, so the rain came and caught Thomas Atkins in bivouac. Luckily it did not last long—for England—and in some ways it was advantageous that the usual mixed samples of weather should be meted out during an exercise in which many things were on trial. The mechanical transport had to proceed with care, and hardly kept to its schedule time, but on the whole was very little affected by the wet, though it churned up the roads in a state that was distinctly unpleasant for the fast moving motor cars of the staff and distinguished visitors. This mechanical transport is a heterogeneous mixture of motor cars and lorries of all kinds and makes, but they have worked well, and have proved far more efficient than the horse transport of the past. It is not hard to pick out even at a distance supplementary hired horse transport from that of the Army Service corps. The turn out of horse and harness stamps the hired article at once, even though the cartor wagon is of Government pattern. Apart, however, from looks the stamp of horse is all right, and the work has been done satisfactorily. Generally speaking the work of the Army Service Corps has given no occasion for complaints, though in a matter of detail the meaty biscuit, popularly known as dog biscuit, has not achieved any great popularity least of all amongst the Territorials. Whenever an opportunity is offered, by a halt or bivouac in the vicinity of a village, there is a run on the bakers' shops which keeps all hands busy baking to meet the demand until the column moves on.

Rain very considerably interfered with the aerial reconnaisance on which the staffs were depending in the earliest stages. For some time it was useless to attempt flights, and later when there deemed to be some chance of success and a start was made the climatic conditions varied so much that the reports brought in were of little value. The observers were only able to get occasional glimpses of the underlying terrain, so that the information was scrappy and indefinite. When, however the tyranny of the rain and mist was overpast, the airmen came to their own and after mid-day on Tuesday the reports were full and accurate. But for all that the unexpected happened just in the same good old way; opposing troops bumped upon each other without the slightest warning on either side and the combat of encounter came off just as it did in the days before every army had its Flying Corps, and as it will doubtless continue to do in enclosed and thickly wooded areas of operation. The available cavalry having all been taken up to form the two opposing divisions none apparently could be found for Divisional Cavalry. The Cavalry Divisions, having got in touch played their own game; as the necessities of the Cavalry action seemed to demand reinforcements were brought from here and there; and large gaps were left in the cavalry screen. The Eastern column on Watling Street marched on as if still covered by cavalry and came butting straight into a strong force of the enemy represented by the London Mounted Brigade, whilst as it was afterwards ascertained the Cavalry screen was engaged in a scrap with the enemy's Cavalry far out on the right flank and some miles in rear of the point at which the infantry advance guard had arrived. As a test of infantry deployment nothing could have been better; and the troops stood the test well. The deployment was carried out with rapidity and regularity, and was a distinctly creditable performance; but there is something peculiar in operations in which an infantry column is able to march through the cavalry supposed to be screening it without being made aware of the fact. It looks as if the service of inter-communication was still very far from having reached protection.

Apropos of the flying corps the umpires gave rather an interesting decision in the case of the Delta which during a reconnaissance was attacked by two hostile aeroplanes. They held that as the aeroplanes were unarmed the Delta was entitled to have successfully carried out her duty, and would have been able to return with her information without injury. They would have nothing to say to the claim that one or both of the aeroplane crews would have been willing to take the heroic course of ramming the airship. Were they right? I doubt it. The history of England's past is full of deeds that left just as little hope of coming out alive, and the pages as yet unwritten will assuredly record no less readiness on the part of Britain's sons to lay down their lives at the call of duty. If the umpires were correct then Nelson's signal must be extended for coming generations. "England expects that every man will do his duty" providing the risk is not too great!" Incidentally the decision raises the question how much longer we are to

(Continued on page 10.)

THE "VOLTURNO" DISASTER.

SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF CREW.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IGNORED.

SURVIVOR'S TALE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Cruiser "Donegal" has been despatched from Lamlash to destroy the "Volturno", which is a danger to shipping.—Reuter.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 13.

The liner "Czar" arrives to-morrow night with passengers rescued from the "Volturno." They will be accommodated in a hotel and sent to New York as soon as possible. The American authorities have agreed to admit them without passports, everything being lost.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The "Carmania" telegraphs by wireless that it is supposed that 136 persons have been lost in the disaster to the "Volturno", these people having attempted apparently to get away before the "Carmania's" arrival. Only one survivor is on board the "Carmania," but the "Seydlitz" has 46.

The "Caronia" sends a message that the "Volturno" was still burning at eight o'clock on the evening of Oct. 10. —Reuter.

GERMAN SURVIVOR'S ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr. Arthur Spurgeon, general manager of Messrs. Cassell and Co., who was a passenger on the "Carmania", sends by wireless a somewhat incoherent account given by a German survivor, named Trintepohl, of the disaster to the "Volturno." He says that at six o'clock in the morning all were roused and sent on deck. Life-belts were served out, and at ten o'clock the boats were ordered out. Much panic and confusion followed. The English officers were splendid and gave the order for precedence for women and children, but the crew of Belgians and Germans behaved extremely badly. The firemen rushed up on deck and refused to return. The captain drove them down with his revolver, but the spread of the fire soon compelled the engine-room to be abandoned.

HOW THE BOATS WERE SMASHED.

Two boats were lowered amidships, both containing more crew than women and children. Both boats were dashed against the ship's side and smashed, all the occupants being drowned. Three others were lowered aft, but the ropes broke while they were being lowered, and all the occupants were killed or drowned. The officers, seeing this, cut the tackle of the remaining boats to prevent attempts being made to launch them. Trintepohl denied that any boats got away.

When the "Carmania" was sighted the Captain, whom the heat had compelled to leave the bridge and go aft, placed all the women and children on one side and the men on the other. About six o'clock in the evening, the decks aft were very warm and afterwards became hotter, but Trintepohl says the heat was scarcely noticed. When he was shown the sole of his boot half burned through, he said he did not remember it. It was awful, however, when the flames burst through. Some women and even men tore their hair. Others were quite still. During the day five sailors and a steward fell into the fire and were burned to death.

Trintepohl concluded: "After the explosion, I decided to jump overboard and swim to one of the liners. It was too hot to stay any longer and I thought the whole ship would blow up. Another passenger and one of the crew jumped simultaneously, but I never saw them again. I swam for an hour, shouting for help, and then became half unconscious. I was then seen by the "Carmania's" searchlight, but do not know how I was got out."—Reuter.

BULK OF THE CREW TAKE TO THE BOATS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

The "Uranium" has left to search for the bodies of those who lost their lives in the disaster.

Another steamer is leaving Halifax. Apparently only 31 of the "Volturno's" crew, of which 10 are officers, have been saved. This appears to confirm the view that the bulk of the crew of 93 men took to the boats.

The mechanical manager of the "Daily Mail" who was a passenger on the "Carmania" states, by wireless, that rescue was impossible until the tank steamer "Narragansett" arrived on the scene and poured out two large streams of oil under the "Volturno's" stern. The survivors then passed singly down the life-line, their removal beginning at dawn and going on till nine o'clock.—Reuter.

NO DUTCHMEN AMONG CABIN PASSENGERS.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13.

There were no Dutchmen among the cabin passengers on the "Volturno."—Reuter.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

CAPITAL TO BE RAISED.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Hamburg-Amerika Line proposes to raise its capital by one and a half millions sterling. It is announced that the directors to declare a dividend of at least 10 per cent.—Reuter.

NEW LORDS OF APPEAL.

APPOINTMENT FOR MR. URE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Lord Dunedin and Sir John A. Hamilton have been appointed Lords of Appeal.

Mr. Ure has been appointed President of the Court of Session, Scotland.

Sir Walter Phillimore has been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, England.—Reuter.

A NEW LAND.

DISCOVERY NORTH OF SIBERIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

The Russian Government steamers "Taimyr" and "Waygatch" have arrived at St. Michael (Alaska) to coal. They have been exploring the north of Siberia for three years. Their report shows that they have discovered a body of land as large as Greenland, extending beyond latitude 81 North and longitude 102 East.—Reuter.

EXCLUSION OF ULSTER.

VEHEMENTLY CONDEMNED BY MR. REDMOND.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Limerick, said that the suggestion of Mr. Churchill, that a portion of Ulster should be excluded from Home Rule, was impracticable and unworkable and would have no support from the Nationalists. Even the Unionists in Ireland opposed it. He was always in favour of every possible safeguard for Ulster for administrative purposes.

Mr. Dillon said the exclusion of Ulster would mean the pauperisation of the province and that six weeks of provisional government would see Ulster desirous of entering the Irish Parliament. —Reuter.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

EXTENSIVE PROVISION FOR NEXT YEAR.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A telegram to the *Times* from St. Petersburg states that the estimates for 1914 will provide a million sterling for doubling the track of the Trans-Siberian Railway, £650,000 for the improvement of the Usuri Railway, £640,000 for the completion of the Amur Railway, and £100,000 towards the construction of a line between Verkhneudinsk and Kiachta.—Reuter.

THE ARMY OF GREECE.

HIGH TRIBUTE FROM ITS KING.

SALONIKA, Oct. 12.

King Constantine, reviewing the Eleventh Division, addressed the officers, and declared that if Greece was now master of the Balkan situation that was due "to your valour and patience I am certain that there will not be war, because we are perfectly ready, but we must remain firm and patient until the situation is perfectly normal." —Reuter.

KING'S VISIT TO COLISEUM.

PERFORMANCE ARRANGED BY SARAH BERNHARDT.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught and his bride, and other Royal personages, attended a performance at the Coliseum in aid of the French and Charing Cross Hospitals, arranged by Madame Sarah Bernhardt.

Five thousand pounds were realised.—Reuter.

SUFFRAGETTE DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

On Their Majesties' departure, a number of Suffragettes rushed forward shouting "Women are being tortured in prison." The police, however, repelled the women.—Reuter.

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

TRIUMPH FOR MR. BORDEN'S POLICY.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.

Mr. Morris, the Government candidate, has scored a triumph for Mr. Borden's naval policy, by wresting a seat at Chateauguay, Quebec, rendered vacant through the death of its member, from the Liberals, defeating Mr. Fisher, an ex-Minister, by a majority of 150.

The seat has been represented by a Liberal since the birth of the Dominion. —Reuter.

FRANCO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.

The Council of Ministers has ratified the Franco-Turkish Agreement.—Reuter.

[According to a telegram published in the *Bombay Gazette* on September 17, the provisional agreement between France and Turkey provided for the grant of a number of concessions in Syria and Armenia, in return for which the French Government would favour the issue of a Turkish loan in France, and would agree, subject to the consent of the Powers, to a 4 per cent. increase in the Customs duty and an imposition of an income tax on foreigners in Turkey.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s "Maloja" left at 2 p.m., to-day, for Bombay, with the outward mails of Oct. 3.—Reuter.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

LAND REFORM.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CRUSADE.

LIBERALS WILLING TO HAVE A CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the meeting at Bedford on Saturday evening, said it would take five hundred years to buy out the landlords. He would not be deterred by calumny.

"We will continue," he declared, "till the land is emancipated. The Liberals do not object to a conference with their opponents with a view to the settlemen of the land question by agreement, but the measures adopted must not be half and ineffective measures."—Reuter.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Unionist papers consider that in view of the expectations aroused, Mr. Lloyd George's speech was an anti-climax. They describe it as flat, stale, and unprofitable. While he enumerated the list of *desiderata* on which Liberals and Unionists are to a large extent agreed, he did not define a single remedy or a single evil. He merely held out vague promises without describing the means of fulfilling them.

The Liberal papers explain that the speech was only the crusader's first trumpet blast and that the details of reforms will follow in other speeches.—Reuter.

BRIEFLESS BARRISTERS.

ADVICE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. Corbett, Advocate-General, presided at the Law Dinner held in Madras, which was the first of its kind. The guests included the Chief Justice, and Justices Wallis Miller, Sadasuva Iyer, Ayling, Spencer, and Tyabjee.

The loyal toasts were proposed by the Chairman and Dewan Bahadur, M. O.

Parthasarthy Iyengar, Advocate, gave the toast of the Madras Bench, and in doing so he paid a glowing tribute to the independence of the judges and to their intellectual acumen.

The Chief Justice, who responded, keenly regretted the paucity of European barristers in Madras. As for Indian barristers, he said, they were increasing day by day, and the problem now was how were they to find work. A period of patient waiting for briefs was the only prospect the Indian barristers had, but the period of waiting should not be passed in idleness. Barristers would do well to be doing something, reporting or writing law books, and if they wrote only bad law books, even, it did not matter. They would also do well to attach themselves to some one who was on an upward flight and make themselves necessary and indispensable to him.

The toast of the Profession was proposed by Mr. Justice Miller, and was responded to by Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer, vakil, Dr. S. Swaminathan, bar., and Mr. V. T. Irumalai Pillai, solicitor. The function was most successful.

MYSORE ADMINISTRATION.

THE HIGHER STANDARD OF SERVICE REQUIRED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, Oct. 13.

The concluding feature of the work before the Mysore Representative Assembly on the opening day was the reception of addresses from the Kolar Gold Mining Board, the Central Mahomedan Association, and three other provincial bodies.

Replying collectively Mr. Visvesvaraya, the Dewan, said various questions raised therein would be considered in detail at the present session of the Assembly including a prayer for a railway extension to Koppa in the coffee district of Kadur.

The Dewan added that while the Government were fully alive to the need for giving reasonable facilities to the backward classes, he would remind them that owing to the growing complexity of modern administration a higher standard of average attainment and capacity for public service had now to be insisted on. He advised them to educate their young men.

The state dinner to members of the Assembly took place yesterday. The business of the session will be resumed to-day.

THE SILVER MARKET.

POSITION OF BOMBAY SPECULATORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

Commerce states: "It is considered probable in many quarters that the Indian Government will be forced to buy silver at a much earlier date than was at one time deemed likely, even if it has not already anticipated some of its future requirements. Another factor in the silver situation to be considered is that there still remains open a bear account built up by Bombay speculators, who are now becoming rather fidgety as to their position, especially as the monsoon news has been so satisfactory. Prospects, therefore, for the near future cannot be regarded as being other than satisfactory to bulls."

DEATH OF A CAWNPORE MILL MANAGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 13.

The death took place this morning at 3 a.m., after an illness of three days, of Mr. W. Mollinson, manager of the Victoria Mills Co., Limited. The deceased gentleman was connected with the Victoria Mills for a number of years and intended to retire from service in March next. He leaves a widow.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

HOW ALVAREZ MET HIS DOOM.

BODY SUSPENDED FROM A TELEGRAPH POLE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

Only one of the Mexican Deputies was released. It was his liberation that led to the report that all were free. President Huerta has assured the American Charge d'Affaires that he will not be maltreated.

President Huerta has issued a proclamation explaining that offending Deputies, disregarding the country's needs, had resolved to deny him all financial assistance, hence their arrest and dissolution of the Congress. The latter will not affect the holding of elections on Oct. 26.

Troops are still patrolling the city, though the excitement caused by *coup d'etat* has subsided.

The Federal leaders are blamed for the evacuation of Torreon. General Alvarez, with four hundred men, was ambushed while leaving the town. Only four escaped. General Alvarez, seeing that he was surrounded, broke his sword and sat, waiting death. He was shot, and his body was suspended from a telegraph pole.—Reuter.

[The information telegraphed to us last week was that the Federal Commander, Alvarez, surrendered Torreon to the rebels after a battle lasting four days, and that he was executed by the Constitutionalist Commander, Francisco Stilla.]

CAWNPORE MOSQUE AFFAIR.

VICEROY TO MEET MOSLEM LEADERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Simla to-day for Cawnpore where he will study the mosque question and meet important Moslem leaders. Lady Hardinge will join the party after the conclusion of the visit to Kapurthala.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 13.

The Hon. Mr. D. C. Baillie, Officiating Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces, accompanied by the Chief Secretary, reached Cawnpore by the Punjab mail this morning. The visit is in connection with the Cawnpore Mosque affair and the riot case. It is also understood that H. E. the Viceroy will also reach Cawnpore to-morrow in the same connection.

In Mahomedan circles it is believed that a compromise with regard to the disputes in connection with the Machhli Bazar Mosque will be effected which is likely to be acceptable to all concerned. Also that the riot case is likely to be withdrawn as Government is not anxious to press the case.

CONFERENCE WITH LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 13.

The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam, in company with the Hon. Mr. D. C. Baillie, Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, United Provinces, reached Cawnpore from Simla this morning. Among other prominent Mahomedans, who have come to Cawnpore in connection with the Mosque riot case, are the Raja of Mahoodabad, the Hon. Mr. Raja Alli, Mr. Mazharal Haque and Moulana Ambul Bari. There was a conference at Circuit House, at which the Hon. Mr. Baillie, the Hon. Mr. Ali Imam, Mr. Taylor, Collector, the Raja of Mahmoodabad and Mr. Mazharal Haque were present. It is understood that a satisfactory settlement was reached and an announcement will be made to-morrow when His Excellency the Viceroy reaches Cawnpore.

His Excellency the Viceroy reaches Cawnpore by special train to-morrow at 10 a.m. He will visit the Machhli Bazar Mosque and later on receive a deputation of local Mahomedans at Circuit House at noon, to which he will reply, announcing the decision of the Government regarding the mosque affair and the riot case.

RANGOON SWEEP CASE.

JURY'S VERDICT REFUSED BY MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 13.

The District Magistrate concluded the case to-day against the five Committee members of the Indian Telegraph Association Club, who are accused in connection with the Sweep run by the Club. After a lengthy summing-up by the Magistrate, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty."

The Magistrate disagreed with the jury and submitted the case to the High Court

FAILURE OF RAINS.

SCARCITY IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 13.

The popular belief that the rains in the United Provinces would fail this year has unfortunately come true. The unirrigated crops have suffered severely from drought and the out-turn generally will be small. The immediate effect has been a sharp rise in prices and a complete cessation of exports.

SIR R. BADEN-POWELL.

TO VISIT INDIA NEXT SPRING.

Those interested in the Boy Scout movement in India, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, will be interested to learn that the Chief Scout, Lieutenant-General Sir R. Baden-Powell, has intimated his intention of visiting India in the spring.

BHAMPTA TRIAL.

MORE AMAZING DISCLOSURES.

EVIDENCE OF ELABORATE ORGANISATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

At the resumption of the Bhampta trial, the counsel for the defence, Mr. J. D. Ghaswalla, in a short speech, reviewed the life of each accused and contended that the mere fact of an accused having had previous convictions jointly with others was not sufficient for his conviction under Section 401. He commented upon the absence of a common interest among the members of the gang and laid stress on the evidence of the defence witnesses, who deposed to some of the accused being rich and possing extensive lands. He contended that the accomplice witnesses required corroboration which was not forthcoming.

Mr. Purandhare discussed at length the evidence regarding the stolen property found with or traced to the accused, and maintained that this evidence was not enough for a conviction. He discussed the case of each accused separately, and argued that his clients were rich and not likely to commit theft. As regards the accused living in the Nagar District, he argued that the court had no jurisdiction to try them, and quoted authorities. As regards the Satara prisoners, he drew the attention of the jury to the fact that they were in the service of the police as informers and had been unnecessarily dragged in the case. He requested the jury to take a lenient view of the case of some of his clients.

BOUND BY RELATIONSHIP.

After the pleaders for the defence had concluded, Khan Bahadur Davar, public prosecutor, commenced his address. To establish the existence of a gang, he referred to the neighbouring villages of the Bhamptas and their geographical position pointing out that they were so situated that communication between them was quick and easy. He referred to the evidence of the accomplices and village officers, who knew the Bhamptas, and pointed out to the jury that all the ten accused were bound together by the tie of relationship, and this circumstance made the existence of a gang highly probable. Several of them were amongst those who had been sent up by the police for trial in previous years as members of a gang, or proved judicially to be thieving gangs. They had recourse to only two or three kinds of instruments in their operations. They wore the "waghnakh", the iron ladle and the nut-cracker. Their *modus operandi* was uniform throughout the whole of India. They rendered mutual help amongst themselves and often overpowered the police and rescued their comrades. The evidence disclosed a great organization. They had permanent homes at Calcutta, Bogra, Sealdah, Damodea, Nagpur, Bombay and Poona. They set apart 4 per cent. of the booty and deposited it with their leader, who had to use the money for the defence of the Bhamptas. If this money was found to be insufficient they collected a general tax from amongst themselves. They paid a regular six-monthly instalment to the patel of their village. The housebreaking instruments had been purchased from the common fund by their leader.

HOW DISPUTES ARE SETTLED.

In case of dispute, the matter was referred to the Panchas, who called a general meeting of all the Bhamptas in a jungle, and their decision was regarded as final. Their leaders advanced money for railway travelling in order to commit thefts. Documents embodying the accounts of such advances and the distribution of the spoils, which were found in possession of the accused, were commented on by the Public Prosecutor. The attention of the jury was drawn to the minutes of the Bhamptas' meetings, convened after sending round a circular to all the Bhampta colonies. The meetings were attended by Bhamptas from 25 villages. Minutes were recorded soon after the meeting was over, were signed by the recognised leaders, and copies of the same were given to those at whose instance the meeting was called. Disobedience to the decision of the meeting was punished by a heavy fine. The aggrieved party was, however, empowered to call another meeting by depositing a certain sum of money with the Punch.

The Bhamptas were an intelligent class. They knew Bengali, English and other languages, and could read railway time tables. The stolen property was disposed of by their leaders or female agents, or wives. Most of the Bhamptas married more than one wife, as the women were very useful to them.

Mr. Davar next referred to the large number of money orders sent to the Poona and Satara districts by the Bhamptas from Calcutta for the defence of their associates, who were tried at Satara, and contended that there was abundant evidence to prove the existence of a gang.

NEW BRAHMO SAMAJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 13.

A preliminary meeting of Sindhi members of, and sympathisers with, the Brahmo Samaj, was held to-day at the Brahmo Mandir, Hyderabad (Sind), the day being the Utsav day of the Hyderabad New Dispensation Brahmo Samaj. The meeting was largely attended by Brahmos from Karachi and Sukkur. B. Dewan Kauramal Chandanmal presided.

It was resolved to fix Rs. 5 as the minimum fee for the membership of the Reception Committee which was formed with the Dewan Tarachand Showkiram as chairman. The Revd. Bhai Manilal Parekh, B.A., and Mr. Hassaram Vishindas, pleader, were appointed local secretaries.

It was resolved to recommend the following gentlemen for the presidentship of the conference:—The Revd. Mr. J. Sunderland of America, Mr. Ravindranath Tagore, Mr. Satyendranath Tagore, the Revd. Bhai Promotho Lall Sen, and Lala Kashi Ram.

A subscription list to meet the expenses of the conference, which are estimated at Rs. 1,000, was opened. The Dewans Kauramal and Tarachand subscribed Rs. 50 each.

THE POONA SEASON.

CLOSING EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

A SERIES OF ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

On Monday the Police week was brought to a most successful close. Early in the morning, the finals of the district sports competitions were run off, all the police officers in Poona being present, also a good many ladies. This was most enterprising of them considering the heat of the morning. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kennedy were present throughout the proceedings, as were Mr. Guider, Mr. R. McTier, acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and many other officers from all over the presidency. There were over 300 police from the ranks representing the various districts in the presidency, who competed in the sports. The challenge cups had been presented by various officers in the police for the different events. Mr. M. Kennedy, I. G., had presented one for the tug-of-war, and Mr. Guider a cup for the junior hockey division. The late Governor of Bombay, Lord Sydenham, had given a challenge cup, and also Sir John Muir MacKenzie, a former member of Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill presented the prizes to the successful candidates, and made a most humorous speech after doing so and promised the support of Government to their annual gathering. After a speech from Mr. Michael Kennedy and a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hill the proceedings finished. Now Poona has resumed its normal atmosphere; our visitors have all departed; both police and civil servant, and daily people are trotting away to the hills; and small blame to those who are lucky enough to be able to get away, as Poona in October is very trying to one's temper. The sun is scorching all day and our nights are very breathless, although the temperature is not very high. Many people have reverted to their hot weather habit of sleeping out of doors, so as to ensure good nights.

The A. D. C. made a great success of "The Quaker Girl" last week and cleared some thousands of rupees. I hear the performance certainly was one of the best amateur shows it has been my lot to witness, and they thoroughly deserved all the success they got, as the rehearsals entailed endless work both for the principals and chorus. They were rehearsing twice a day I hear, as three weeks was such a very short time to stage a difficult play like "The Quaker Girl." So many people were turned away on Saturday night, that the Company were to have given another performance by special request on Wednesday last, but this unfortunately fell through on account of Mrs. Vines who took the part of "Phoebe" being indisposed. There is a rumour that an extra performance will be given next week.

A PRESENTATION.

On Monday afternoon the Military Accounts Offices were en fete on the occasion of the presentation of the badge of Rao Sahib to Mr. Vengu Ayar, Deputy Examiner, which was conferred on him last year. There was a very large gathering present in the record room, which contains so many valuable documents to do with the army, and among those persons present were many old pensioners, who had come to do honour to a junior colleague. Besides the officers of the Department there were one or two ladies, wives of the officers, i.e., Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Venn Ellis. Colonel Perkins made a most eulogistic speech about Rao Sahib Vengu Ayar, saying how well he had worked for Government for a great number of years, and besides considering him a valuable Government servant, he had always looked upon him personally as a very dear friend. After urging all to follow his example in their work and aim for three high ideals, namely courage prudence, and courtesy, he closed his remarks by hanging the ribbon and badge round the Rao Sahib's neck. After this the Rao Sahib returned thanks to all present for the honour they had done him. When this was over all the officers and their wives were garlanded and presented with bouquets and scents and the proceedings came to a close.

GYMKHANA DANCE.

On Monday evening there was the usual fortnightly dance at the Gymkhana, a few dinner parties being held before hand, dinner being served on the beach instead of the badminton court on account of the hot weather. These fortnightly dances used to be held on Thursdays on account of the Tuesday's meet next morning, but they were so poorly attended that the Committee changed the day back to Monday. Even this did not increase the attendance very much, there being only about fourteen couples dancing. Among the smart dresses I noticed Mrs. Robinson in a black satin gown with handsome black net tunic heavily embroidered in silver flowers. Mrs. Nichols was gowned in white satin brocade slightly draped and caught up at the back with a handsome silver ornament, the bodice being trimmed on one side entirely with lace, the other half being trimmed with silver over the satin brocade. Mrs. Hume, a visitor here, wore a pretty pale green satin gown covered with chiffon of the same colour. The band of the Dorset Regiment played during the evening, and after the dance was over many couples had supper on the beach. This is the last subscription dance but one of the season, the last one being on Oct. 20. Everyone has had so many dances this year that I do not think they will be so much missed as they were last year.

SCRATCH REGATTA.

Thursday afternoon saw the whole of Poona Society wending its way out to Rosherville for the scratch regatta which had been got up through the energies of our sporting Honorary Secretary, Mr. Harvey Kelly. Colonel Dann and the officers of the 105th Mahrattas were very kindly at home, one table being laid on the lawn entirely for the regimental cups and a very imposing array they made. Punctually at 5 o'clock the two eights rowed down to take up their stations at the half-mile posts. These were:—

Poona.	st lb	Kirkee.	st lb
Bow. Weatherall	10 9	Bow. Dickins...	10 6
2 Utterson...	9 3	2 Peebles...	10 4

(Continued on page 8).

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL DEFENCE.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

IMPORTED STATE GOVERNORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Sept. 29.

A Bill authorising the absorption of Norfolk Island by the Commonwealth is now before the House of Representatives. The island, which will be the third possession to come under Federal control, the other two being Papua and the Northern Territory, has had a chequered history. Five leagues round, and stranded, as it were, several hundred miles from the Australian mainland, the place has not a few notable associations with our own history, and with one of the most famous of the romances of the South Seas. Discovered and named by Cook in 1774, it was fourteen years later, occupied by Lieutenant King with a party of convicts, in the hope that something might be done with the flax that grew luxuriantly there, and that in other ways its agricultural potentialities might be turned to account. But the real title of Norfolk Island to fame or infamy came somewhat later when under the convict regime it was converted into a pandemonium of the Pacific and a scandal to civilisation. That was after the original settlers had retired to Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land as it was then called, and founded New Norfolk. In Allathorne's reminiscences and numerous other works vivid pictures are given of the wickedness, cruelty, and ignominy gathered together in that small territory—the concentrated evil of the convict days and the concentrated brutality of officialdom. When Judge Burton went from Sydney, in 1834, with a commission to try 130 capital cases, he reported on the existence of a state of depravity such as "no human judge ever had revealed to him before." The hapless creatures, he said, had been given by their environment the hearts of brutes; and in preference to being transported to this ill-omened spot they would deliberately commit crimes that would bring them to the gallows. Captain Maconochie tried, without success, to introduce a more humane system; and the most serious mutiny the island witnessed broke out under his successor. The awful reprisals in which the authorities indulged, stamping out the lives of human beings as though they were rats, shocked the moral sense of the British people; the penal settlement was closed in 1844, and the island placed under the Government of Van Diemen's Land. This lasted till 1856, when it became an independent settlement under an administration appointed by the Home authorities; the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty being in the same year removed to it from Pitcairn. The present Legislative Council of the island will continue till abolished by ordinance; in fact, the only change in the regime will be the transfer from New South Wales to the Commonwealth of the power to appoint judges and departmental officers. The produce and manufactures of the island will, of course, be admitted to the mainland duty free. In all probability any future changes will be imperceptible, and as carefully safeguarded under the new system as under the old. As time advances the field of possible expansion for Australia promises to widen. A few days ago the Minister for External Affairs was interviewed by a deputation from the Australian Natives' Association with a suggestion that efforts should be initiated by the Federal Government to induce the home authorities to effect such an exchange of territory with France as would give New Caledonia to Australia. The Minister said he appreciated the suggestion, which he promised to consider. With the opening of the Panama Canal the strategic and commercial importance of New Caledonia is likely to be greatly enhanced, which may render the French Government less disposed than ever to part either with New Caledonia or their share of the New Hebrides, which, of course, is almost equally coveted by Australia. It would be interesting, however, to see what they would say to such a proposal as that they should exchange New Caledonia for the island of Mauritius with the Seychelles thrown in as a quid pro quo for their interests in the New Hebrides. As bargain like that ought not to be despised, especially when we remember that not only has Mauritius the advantage in respect to fertility, but its inhabitants are mostly of French extraction, and would welcome the hoisting of the tricolor.

"THE NAVY HAS COME TO STAY."

H. M. A. S. "Australia" and "Sydney" reached Albany on September 19, bound from Portsmouth to Sydney. It will be remembered that Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson prepared a scheme that was adopted for the local naval defence of Australia. Under this the Commonwealth is to spend £37,000,000 by 1932 in building a serviceable modern fleet, equipping her coast with naval bases, and training a force of 15,000 seamen. The fleet is to number in all 52 vessels, including eight Dreadnoughts. Already the destroyers, Parramatta, Warrego, and Yarra, and the cruiser Melbourne, have been built and placed in commission, together with H. M. S. Encounter, loaned by the Imperial authorities for the time being. To these units are now to be added the battle cruiser Australia, the first of the Dreadnought class, and the cruiser Sydney, a sister ship of the Melbourne. As the first of the Australian fleet unit, the Australia will serve as the flagship, and she comes out in charge of Rear-Admiral Sir George E. Patey, K. C. V. O., an Imperial officer, who has been lent to the Australian Navy board for three years, to take senior command.

Admiral Patey preferred not to be interviewed, but he had ready the following message to Australia:—

"The Royal Australian Navy has come to stay. The scheme is a sound one and well thought out, and a good beginning has been made. The Australia and the Sydney are both very good ships of their respective classes. They have good guns and are good steamers, and the flagship has created a record in wireless telegraphy communication between Australia and South Africa.

[*By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

The ships are good value for the money expended and have fine ships' companies. We received a welcome in South Africa which was most complimentary to the Commonwealth and to our new navy. We were much gratified by the kind messages of welcome which we have already received from all parts of Australia and New Zealand, and we look forward to our work with the greatest enthusiasm."

NO SECOND DREADNOUGHT YET.

The Budget Speech will derive much of its interest from the reference by the Treasurer to the Government's naval policy. When Mr. Fisher delivered his pre-election speech at Maryborough, Queensland, he announced as a distinct feature of the programme of the last Administration that there would be another Dreadnought of the Australia class. It is not likely that the present Ministry will adopt this proposal. The fact is that the present unit is still incomplete and attention is more likely to be concentrated on finishing it before launching on additions which would be out of harmony with the original scheme. There are still to be completed the cruiser Brisbane and three destroyers. Owing to irritating delays in construction at the Cockatoo Island dockyard there is no clear indication yet when these boats will be finished. The Navy Department has endeavored to expedite the work, but through the difficulties which occurred in the early stages the boats will not be ready to leave the dock until long after the dates originally contemplated.

AUSTRALIA'S ARMY.

"You could not see a sight like this in any other country in the world," enthusiastically a member of the British Parliamentary party as he watched the march past of senior cadets of the metropolitan area on Saturday afternoon. He was not referring to the magnificence of the display, for he had seen a Coronation procession, a review of the Imperial army, an assembling of the British navy, and the pomp of an Indian Durbar. What had impressed him almost if not as much as any of these was the fact that for an hour and a half there had passed before his eyes over 18,000 uniformed and armed boys as young as 14 and no older than 18, training for the defence—if fate should so decree—of their country and their Empire. A gratifying feature was the administration of sustained public interest in the movement. Although a similar parade was held less than a year ago, and despite a strong counter-attraction in the football final, immense crowds assembled along the route fully a couple of hours before the march was timed to start. The barriers across Princes-Bridge and along Swanston-street, Collins-street, and Spring-street were lined three and four deep with fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters.

Since November last 11,000 of the cadets have passed into the citizens' forces, and a similar number of 14-year old boys have taken their places. Of these 6,000 took part in the parade on Saturday. The other 5,000 belong to the country corps. The new boys were the proudest of them all. With their rifles slung over their shoulders, and with heads erect, they marched as if the fate of the nation was in their keeping. As the afternoon wore on the crowd was considerably augmented, and windows, and in some places roofs, were invaded. The greatest number was, of course, assembled in the vicinity of the halting base at Parliament House. Prior to the parade there was a garden party in the grounds in honor of the British politicians, and the guests subsequently proceeded to allotted places on the terraces in front of the building. It was here that the visitors viewed the parade. It was estimated that 100,000 people witnessed the march. The Governor-General (Lord Denman) attired in the uniform of Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth military forces and splendidly mounted, was attended by Major General Kirkpatrick Inspector-General; Brigadier-General Gordon, Chief of the General Staff; Sir Walter Barttelot, Military Secretary, and Captain Burnham, A.D.C. Their briliant uniforms contributed the only touch of color to the ceremony. On arrival at Parliament House Lord Denman took up his position at the saluting base just in advance of his escorts. From the view-point of organisation the parade was a conspicuous success. The march was splendidly carried out, and the schedule was observed. The actual time in passing the saluting base was an hour and 25 minutes, but the period was enlivened by the music of the bands. The general bearing of the boys showed that they had been impressed by the request of the State Commandant that they should so conduct themselves that the members of the British Parliamentary Party would carry and publish the fact world wide that for steadiness and discipline the Victorian senior cadet was the equal of, if not better than, any in the world. The Prime Minister (Mr. Cook), in expressing his appreciation of the display, pointed out that it was only four years this month since he introduced the Defence Bill. He thought, therefore, that there had been excellent progress in the interval. Personally he was perfectly satisfied with the results achieved so far. "In the course of another year or two," added Mr. Cook, "the results will be even more apparent, and even more beneficial. An excellent beginning had been made. Lord Kitchener stipulated for ten years before the system would be properly tested. You can't train a new army quite as fast as mush rooms spring up. So far there is every reason to be gratified."

RETENTION OF THE KILT.

Speaking at the Victorian Scottish Union's concert at the Auditorium, the Vice-President of the Executive Council (Senator McColl) said that there had been a hard fight to retain the kilts for the Scottish regiments, but they had been saved (Cheers). He had a message to deliver from the Minister for Defence (Senator Millen) with regard to that matter. It was as follows:—"Some time ago I was desirous of retaining the kilts, provided the efficiency of the defence scheme would not be imperilled. Inquiry has set my mind at rest on this point . . . I do not expect that there will be any difficulty in carrying out the project."

THE TERRITORY.

A rather gloomy picture of the Northern Territory from a pastoral aspect is painted by Mr. J. C. Lewis (chief veterinary officer of the Territory), in his report for 1912. Mr. Lewis states that with the exception of a station at McMinn's Bar all the young stock and breeding stock were poor. Some were very poor. He was not surprised to hear reports that at the end of the dry season cattle were dying on the inland holdings in large numbers. The bullocks were nearly always seen to be in good condition, and they probably remained fat from wet season to wet season. Horses, with the exception of those on the holding at McMinn's Bar, were invariably poor. The poor condition of the stock could scarcely be ascribed entirely to the scarcity of water. The trouble seemed to be that the feed was eaten out in the vicinity of the waterholes, and the stock got very low and unable to travel. He saw no single instance of any attempt having been made to conserve water for use during the dry season. On enquiry, statements were made that the uncertainty of tenure and the uncertainty of the position of the holding forbade the expenditure of money on improvements. Though stock was poor grass stood several feet high from one end of the country to the other. Where fires had not been through it was evidently too rank to stand comparison with straw in feeding value. The owners stated that were it not for the various bushes, such as orange bush, whitewood, and acacias, the stock would not subsist on the native pastures during the dry season. As conditions now existed, the average carrying capacity of the land was indeed small.

Tunnumbrini consisted of about 1,300 square miles, and ran cattle calculated to number 6,000, which was not five to the square mile. The manager stated definitely that the holding was stocked up to its limit. Nutwood Downs was in the same condition, with nearly the same figures. Hodgson Downs at present averaged almost six head of stock to the square mile. Though to bad management was ascribed much of the pastoral failure, it could not be taken that such was the cause in the majority of cases. It was impossible to believe that men who had succeeded in stock-breeding in other parts of the Commonwealth, and who had extended their operations to the Territory, would fail to prove the country a success entirely through bad management.

For the improvement of these undesirable conditions, Mr. Lewis urges the conservation of water and of fodder for use in the dry season, the cultivation of suitable fodder plants, the avoidance of such in descriminate breeding as existed at the present time, the regulation of the time service in relation to mares, the necessity of acquiring a high standard in the quality of sires, and the fencing in of paddocks for breeding stock.

MORE FARMS AVAILABLE.

Additional Northern Territory lands of the first class are now available for settlement, and the Minister of External Affairs (Mr. Glynn) announced on Saturday that applications for perpetual leases would be received up to November 7, either at the offices of the department in Melbourne or at the Lands Office at Darwin. There are six cultivation farms in the proposed hundred of Barinka, on the Daly River, six mixed farming and grazing blocks situated outside of the hundred adjoining Daly River Demonstration Farm, and 34 mixed farming and grazing blocks in the vicinity of the Darwin to Pine Creek railway line in the hundreds of Waterhouse, Goyder, Cavenagh, Ayers, Strangways, and Colton, from 25 to 70 miles from Darwin. The conditions under which the land is to be leased provide that an annual rental of one peppercorn if demanded shall be payable for the first period of the lease, which is to continue for the applicant's life, or for a period of 21 years, whichever period is the longest. After the first period an annual rent will be payable as fixed on appraisement or re-appraisement by the Classification Board Reappraisements will be made every 21 years. A provision will be inserted in the lease that if the rent is not paid on or before expiry of three months from its due date an addition of 6 per cent. per annum will be made, and the lease shall be liable to forfeiture if the rent is unpaid for two years or more. The power of resumption can be exercised on three months' notice where land is required for public purposes, and on two years' notice where the land is required for any other purpose.

IMPORTED STATE GOVERNORS.

In the Legislative Assembly on Thursday night Mr. Hannah moved that a referendum be taken at n xt general election "for the abolition of imported State Governors in Victoria." He said that on two occasions Mr. Toutcher had induced the House to carry resolutions in favour of the recommendation of altering the system of bringing Governors from Great Britain. The one strong argument used in favour of Federation was that there would be economy, but the promises made in that direction had not been fulfilled. There was no need to have six State Governors. The Governor-General was the direct representative of the King, and provided the connecting link with the mother country. The Victorian Governor cost the country £17,429 annually including salary, £5,000; staff, etc. £2,000; maintenance of State Government House, £1,450; upkeep and maintenance of house at Macedon, £6,470; and Executive Council expenses £1,500. Within the past twelve months a special railway car had been built for his Excellency. The motion was rejected by 39 votes to 17.

A.

THE BESANT APPEAL.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

Mrs. Besant concluded her arguments to-day, at the end of which she intimated to the court that she did not propose to press the application, of which she had given notice, for additional evidence as to the fitness of the father to be the guardian and as to the ill-usage of the boys by the father. Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Justice Oldfield dismissed the application with costs.

Judgment was reserved in the appeal.

RAILWAY PROGRAMME FOR 1914-15.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

A Press communique states:—It has been provisionally settled that the railway programme for 1914-1915 will again be fixed at £12,000,000 provided that the sterling borrowing to the extent required proves feasible.

THE POONA SEASON.

(Continued from page 7.)

3	Dean	...11 5	3	Vines	...12
4	E. Lake	...11 7	4	Bovet	...11 10
5	Bacon	...11 4	5	Squires	...12 4
6	W. D. Nicholson	...14	6	Whitely	...12
			7	Sarson	... 10 13
7	C Harvey Kelly	...12 7	Stroke	Cane	...11 11
			Cox	Love	...10
Stroke	H. V. Byatt	...12 5			
Cox	Miss Hill	... 7 7			

Poona held a slight lead, but Kirkee put on a spurt at the finish and nearly got level with the Poona eight. However the latter won by ½ length. The second race was the Dongala race for which a crew of 3 men and 3 ladies kneel in a punt and paddle for all they are worth. This race always causes much amusement and generally ends in half the crew getting thoroughly wet. The following crews entered:

Miss. McIver's Crew.	Miss Sutherland's Crew.
Miss McIver.	Miss Sutherland.
Mrs. Merriman	Miss Hill.
Miss Haughton.	Miss Van Goetham.
Capt. Haughton.	Whitelly.
Mr. Bacon.	Netteson.
Mr. Bradley.	Harvey Kelly.

Miss Fitz Gibbon's Crew.	The Quaker Girl Crew.
Miss Fitz Gibbon.	Miss Woolcombe.
Miss M. McIver.	Mrs. Vines.
Miss Couchman.	Mrs. Forbes Tulloch.
Tyffe.	Byatt
Bacon.	Dickson.
Weatherall.	Edwards.

Miss McIver's boat led from the start and won easily.

JUNIOR TOURS—3 FURLONGS.

Gymnastic Class	Royal Artillery.
Bacon ....stroke	Peebles ....stroke
Basstow....3	Sarson....3
Floyd....2	Jardine....2
Ricketts ....bow	Dickson ....bow
Cox Mrs. Venn Ellis	Cox Mrs. Simmons.

The two boats were abreast nearly the whole way until within in a few yards of the winning post when the Gymnastic Class shot ahead and won by ½ length.

SENIOR-JUNIOR PAIRS FINALS.

Vines ....Weatherall....	
Cane ....Lake	
Cox Mrs Cane .....Cox Miss Sutherland.	
Weldon ....Bacon....	
Harvey Kelly.....Byatt	
Cox Miss Hill..... Cox Mrs. Lovedain ...	

The four boats were almost abreast until the finish when Mrs. Cane's boat won by about 3 lengths.

The last event was mop fighting in canoes; one man stood up with the mop while the other paddled the canoe. This caused screams of laughter from the spectators as all the competitors but one crew ended up by going over into the water. Lady Barrett very kindly distributed the prizes before we all started home after a most enjoyable afternoon.

DINNER AND DANCE.

As a good wind-up to the regatta last Thursday afternoon there was a dinner and dance at the boat club in the evening. In spite of the doubtful state of the weather most of the dinner tables were laid outside, with the exception of three wise hosts who had decided not to risk a storm coming on. The band of the 127th Baluch Light Infantry played during dinner and for the dance. Just as everyone had started dinner the rain came down pretty sharply, the scene was a distinctly funny one, ladies siezed their plates and table napkins and rushed for the shelter of the boat house; many of the men stayed helping the servants to bring in the disarranged tables and mangled remains of the repast. However in a remarkably short space of time every one was again seated and enjoying a very good dinner, all but the Poona Eight whose table was too large to be got into the limited space left for them. So quite cheerfully they gave up the idea of a table and quite happily proceeded to finish their dinner on the floor at one end of the room! As soon as dinner was over the ball room was hastily cleared and swept and the dancing began. Among those present I noticed Major and Mrs. Donovan, the latter in a black satin gown covered with a gold and net tunic finished with a broad sash of scarlet ribbon. Colonel and Mrs. Evans who gave a large supper-dinner party in the verandah. Mrs. Evans wore a handsome pale blue brocade satin gown with a pearl comb in her hair. Mrs. Rendall looked pretty in a pale shell pink ninon gown, much ruched with a bunch of pink rosebuds in her hair and waistband. Mrs. Chambers was in crimson satin covered with black net, she wore crimson shoes and stocking and crimson ribbon in her hair. Mrs. Cane wore a pretty gown of shell pink satin with a delicate shade of mauve net as an overskirt, and the bodice was trimmed with silver embroidery. Mrs. Forbes Tulloch who, I hear, is shortly leaving Poona, wore a white satin underslip, with a tunic of violet ninon worked in scarlet silk and gold beads. The weather most fortunately cleared up, so one could sit outside. The dance was altogether a most cheery little affair and did not finish until well after 3 a. m.

HUNTING.

On Tuesday we met at Dighi to draw for a fox. There is little to write about for though it was not actually a blank day it might almost as well have been. For the first part of the morning hounds could not own to a line although the country for some miles to the north West was tried. Later on just North of the Sister's Hills a fox was viewed but by then the sun was so hot and the ground so dry that scent failed almost immediately. Shortly afterwards exactly the same thing happened again. In short it was a disappointing morning.

On Thursday the meet was at the 7th mile stone Nasik Road, and we made up for the poor sport on Tuesday by having a good run. The Master brought out 16½ couple of hounds which is a rather larger pack than he usually has out.

The patch of sugar cane between the Nasik and Bomby Roads opposite to the meet, was first tried. This place has been regularly baited for some time past and more than once we have found a jack at home there. Picking up a line close to the cane hounds carried it across the Nasik Road to the North East but were soon at fault on the far side of the road. Failing to right them the Master took them back to the sugar cane patch, and there they soon picked up the line of a jack which they carried at a good pace towards the North West. The customer soon took refuge in the crops and hounds hunted him through them with plenty of music not giving him a moment to rest pushing him through the crops into some long grass on the banks of a nullah and out of the long grass towards the north. Swinging round right-handed he ran in a large circle and eventually making for the Bhosari coverts hounds ran into view a mile south west of Bhosari and pulled their customer down close to the old Bombay Road after a good hunting run of thirty minutes. The brush was given to Mrs. Jordain and the mask to Captain Broke-Smith. The Master then made a wide cast round Bhosari but drew blank. On the way home hounds picked up a line close to the crop where they had found earlier in the morning. Running it in a large circle left-handed they ran into view after 10 minutes; shortly afterwards the jack took refuge in the crops through which hounds hunted him till they were at fault close to the gardens near the 8th mile stone, Bombay Road, after a hunt of 20 minutes. Here scent gave out altogether and hounds were taken home.

A LONG AND FAST RUN.

On Sunday the meet was at the 8th mile stone, Bombay Road, and a good number turned out for what was to be the closing meet of the season, though I hear we are to have some bye days during the next ten days as all the hounds will not have been sent away till after the 20th of the month. I was not able to count the field as hounds picked up a line close to the gardens half a mile from the meet and carried it at a great pace for 20 minutes without a check, then on again killing after a forty minutes' run by which time the field had somewhat diminished. Finding half a mile North-East of the meet, hounds opened on the line with a burst of music and carried it at a great pace towards the north, skirting the Vale of Tears until they reached the old Bombay Road. Here the line took them a little right-handed into the Vale of Tears, then North again till they reached the Moohi Plantations. The jack had been viewed a mile north of the old Bombay Road; but he was going very strong and by the time hounds reached the plantations had gained on hounds a little. It took hounds a few minutes to hunt him through the thick undergrowth near Moohi. Pushing him out to the East they ran him across the Nasik Road up on to the high ground overlooking the Indrayani River. Here the going was rough, the customer taking us straight for Kalgaon crossing from one hill top to another across the Nullahs.

Soon hounds were running to view and coursed him to within half a mile of the river when he swung round right-handed, rose on a hill side and dived into the valley, the far side, where hounds ran into him in the open killing him after a great run of 40 minutes a mile due south of Kalgaon. The point was 5 1-2 miles, and the distance must have been nearly 8 as hounds ran. The rough going over the last two miles told its tale on the horses and there were a good number of cast and broken shoes in consequence. The brush was presented to Mrs. Fitz-Gibbon and the mask to Captain Martin. We all regret that it is about the last brush the former will be able to earn in this country as she is shortly leaving India for good. She will be missed from the P. and K. Hounds to which she has regularly ridden.

ANOTHER FOX KILLED.

Most of the field wended their way back home from the kill but the few who remained had the joy of another fox hunt with a kill at the end. On the way back to the meet the Master drew the nullahs between the Alandi and Nasik Roads and two miles north-east of Bhosari a fox jumped up just ahead of hounds. They coursed him for a few minutes towards the north-west but he gained on them considerably and they were soon brought to their noses. Within half a mile another fox jumped up just in front of the leading hound taking the whole pack after him. Swinging round right-handed he ran in a large circle; hounds were running with great dash and would not be denied and eventually ran into him amongst some rocks in a nullah about two miles south-east of Moshi after a sharp burst of about 10 minutes. This makes the 5th fox Capt. Lucas has brought to book this season. The brush was presented to Mrs. Sweeny and the mask to Mrs. Vines.

RACING.

On Saturday the last day's racing took place, and certainly judging from the attendance one could see that the public interest is slightly on the wane. There seemed very few visitors from Bombay, who usually help considerably to swell the race meetings; perhaps the heat of the weather had something to do with it. A great many race horses have already left the station and others will shortly do so I hear, so Poona will very soon go into her shell again, only to blossom forth for next year's racing, which let us hope will be as successful as this year has been. The totalizator has, I hear, brought in a great deal more money to the Turf Club Funds than any amount of bookies would have done, and in spite of all the public grumbling the Stewards very much hope the "tote" has come to stay. But to get back to Saturday's racing, you will have had a detailed account of each race. So there is really very little left for me to say except that most of the public seem to have had a bad afternoon, nearly everyone one met came off badly. Poona society was not very well represented in numbers, but among those present, I noticed Lady Barrett in a pretty flowered muslin gown with small dark straw hat, trimmed with black and white striped ribbon. Mrs. Claude Hill was in a pretty dove grey satin gown trimmed with white lace and a small straw hat with pink roses. Mrs. Vines was also in a dove grey satin with fine shadow lace collar and cuffs and a small white hat lined with black velvet and trimmed with one smart standing feather at the back. Mrs. Forbes wore a pretty blue and pink shot silk gown, a bright pink sash and a biscuit coloured straw hat with bright pink flower to match her sash. Miss Jephson looked smart in a pretty white embroidered dress piped with black velvet and a large black crinoline hat trimmed with one handsome ostrich feather. This meeting was the last social event of our season and many people have already started to flock away for change of air after such strenuous months.

Mr. C. F. Payne assumed charge as Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation yesterday.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A STRUCTURE OBJECTED TO ON RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, Mr. A. M. Tod presiding.

Descussion was resumed on the letters from the residents of Thakordwar on the Girgaum-road, protesting against the erection of a place of public convenience on the reclaimed site of a well near a Ramchandraji's temple.

On the resumption of discussion, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Mody moved that the letters be recorded and that the Corporation were of opinion that the site should not be utilised for the purposes as proposed by the Commissioner.

Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai seconded the amendment.

Mr. Cowasji Jahangir Readymoney said that the question had been discussed very often and he did not intend to take any part in the discussion that afternoon, but in view of the agitation that had been engineered by some of the residents of the locality, he wished to point out that the question had been considered by the Standing Committee very carefully. The opposition came from Mr. Kothare, a solicitor, whose house was situated opposite the plot proposed to be utilised. If such an erection was proposed opposite his own house he would most strongly oppose it, but he did not think the Corporation should mind it. Religious sentiment was afterwards dragged in; it was an afterthought. The Corporation had always respected the genuine and honest religious sentiments of the people, and they were the last to wound the religious feelings of any one. In European cities, such places were put up in the most prominent localities and had not been objected to.

Sir Phirozeshah Mehta said that he could not accept the arguments that the sanitation of the city would be seriously effected if the place was not built upon as proposed on the particular spot. The Indians entertained very strong feelings in such matters and the members were bound to respect those feelings. He said that decency demanded that they should respect public feelings. He thought that the Commissioner's act would be very graceful if he would reply to the petitioners that he would place the matter in the hands of the Corporation, because the latter would surely take a sensible and sympathetic view.

Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dalholkar said that he had very minutely followed the discussion that had been going on in defence of the petitioners and against the construction by the members of this board, both Parsis and Hindus, and he did not think that they had made out any case to change the judgment once decided upon. In the first place he should like to know whether the place was to be constructed in front of the temple in which case he would object to its situation. Then the question arose where it was to be built. The temple was facing the east, had a big compound with railing nearly 50 ft. long, and then the property of the temple which was about another 50 ft. long, and to the north was the site. Then the second question was whether any windows of the temple would be affected. He did not at all think that any windows were affected, only from the half portion of one window one could see outside but that too would be shut out by the external walls of the construction, and if a screen wall, some four feet nigh, was built, he could affirmatively say that the construction on the reclaimed portion of the well would in no way hurt the religious feelings of the Hindus.

The Hon. Mr. Orr said that he was very much surprised to hear of the agitation, because he knew that Mr. Cadell entertained the greatest respect for the religious feelings and sentiments of the people. He himself was invited by a circular letter to inspect the site and express his views on the matter irrespective of caste or creed. He visited the place, made himself acquainted with the real situation. He was in a position to say that those who had seen the site could not, by any possibility, raise any objection to it. The site was seen from one window of the temple and it was in no way conspicuous. The owner of the temple was asked to convene a mass meeting to agitate against the measure, but he refused to accede to such a request. Mr. Orr could not understand how this measure would offend the religious feelings of the people.

Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia said that the temple was an unimpressing sight and the proposed structure could not in any way prove a nuisance to it.

The Municipal Commissioner, explaining, said that it was not due to obstinacy, which was rightly condemned by Sir Phirozeshah Mehta. The principal objection was sentimental, but sentiment should be considered from a practical point of view. He himself was always ready to respect the religious feelings of the people and Mr. Cadell would never have wounded the religious feelings of any community. All the alternative proposals were considered and they were justified in not adopting any of them. The Corporation had already decided to build the structure last year, and it was illogical and unreasonable to reverse now, because the circumstances were the same as existed a year ago. It was the statutory duty of the Corporation to make provisions for such structures and it was their duty to find the site. If the Corporation resolved to reverse it, it would be savouring of weakness and would make the position of the executives altogether embarrassing.

Mr. Phiroze Sethna having replied, Mr. Mody's amendment was put to the vote. A poll was demanded, and 23 votes were registered for each side. The President gave his casting vote against the amendment, which was lost.

The Corporation then divided on Dr. Sukhia's amendment, and the results of the poll being 24 against 23, the amendment was carried.

It was also carried as a substantive proposition.

On the motion of Sir P. M. Mehta, the item in regard to the development of Mahim district was transferred to the November meeting.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and staff left Poona for Mahableshwar by motor yesterday morning.

EN PASSANT.

There have been numerous indications in recent issues of Home papers that a somewhat abnormal interest, some might call it anxiety, is hovering over the question of demand and supply of soldiers for the ranks. Not only would it appear must recruiting itself hit upon more attractive expedients to be successful in the requisite degree, but the necessity of proving to would-be candidates for military duty that the profession holds out equal, if not better, prospects of advancement and progress, in a moderate way, than civilian paths of life, looms up greatly to the fore. Within the past few days we have been advised that the head of the War Office has put his foot down on the subject of filming His Majesty's troops for the purpose of Cinematograph shows, a mania that must have developed considerably of late. This prohibition is calculated to retain a dignity and exclusiveness for the rank and file of the Army, probably not a great thing in itself, but read with other signs may be held to demonstrate that the authorities are inclined to hold up soldiering as an attribute of a better educated class of men, as opposed to the erstwhile apparently inevitable personality made familiar by a Kipling, or similiar treater of the interior life of the barracks. The undercurrent of this inference may be suggested in some measure by the few words uttered by Lord Roberts at Aberdeen, on the occasion of his receiving the freedom of the City there a short time ago, in which he alluded to the fact that the Scotch soldier remained always a part and parcel of he people, and were not estimated as a mere necessary at one time and something to be stared at another. Anyone who knows very much about soldiering generally will grasp the consistency of the simile at once. Perhaps until this isolation can be successfully broken down the hopes of the authorities in the direction of attracting the better class of men may be frustrated. With the National Army of Lord Roberts fond fancy this element of discouragement would not be possible,—but I am not on this subject just now.

The War Office descends (I presume it will be termed a descent by the more Autocratic of the August assembly thereat) to advertising methods, issuing a lengthy pamphlet on the advantages of a military life as compared with the career of the majority of men who work under civilian auspices. The advantages urged are of course dependent on the development of qualities which might under any ordinary conditions of life ensure a certain amount of success. To the would-be soldier they are brought forward as possibilities contingent on ability and luck. It has been commonly held that a large proportion of recruits of the past have taken the sailing through temporary vicissitudes, sometimes on account of a desire to escape from a particularly hum-drum existence, not infrequently by the urgings of a restlessness in their disposition, either of which found timely pandering in the attractive, if brusque, arguments of the recruiting Sergeant; but present theories point to the awakening of the desire of a career to a possible extent in mere soldiering alone, more positive side issues can be brought into play, to be explicit, if a man previous to enlistment is possessed of a trade, though the statement that under this latter advantage he can earn as much, if not more, by work at such trades in the Army as under an ordinary employer, must be accepted somewhat in the abstract for it is only on Staff appointments such as the Sappers. The Ordnance, or the Commissariat departments that technical skill can, as a rule, be legitimately employed. One point appears to be dwelt upon with prominence viz: the facility of return to civil life, after the short service period with the colours now obtaining, with a munificent stipend of 6 pence a day as his reserve subsidy Under these conditions the pamphlet suggests that the soldier can re-enter civil life with far more chance of success than could his predecessors, a comparison to a great extent unconvincing for under the old order of things any turning back from military life was uncommon. Once a soldier a soldier to the end; and history will, with greater fondness, dwell on the reflection that the country's glory is rather associated with the time-grizzled looks of long service men than with those who are able just at the zenith of effectiveness to take modern theory at its word and forget what manner of men they were intended to be in the military life of the nation.

Most of us are familiar with the theories and arguments that have of late centred round the question of oil as fuel. A few months ago the subject gave rise to a momentous discussion in the Commons which was rendered the more lively on account of the fighting attitude assumed for the nonce by the Chief Lord of the Admiralty in justification of certain contracts Government had entered into, for the supply of a reserve of oil, with a Company in which certain members of the Administration had an interest. "If every ducat in ten thousand parts were in ten parts and every part a ducat"—from the lips of the greatest living exponent of the Jew of Venice, could scarcely have thundered on the ears of an assembly with more force than did the words of Mr. Churchill on the occasion referred to—"But if there were twenty Lord Murrays and every one of them had twenty thousand shares, and if all the funds of the Liberal party, past, present, and prospective, were exclusively invested in this Company, they could not see in what way these facts could be relevant to the decision which the Admiralty had to make, or could be held to debar them from doing what was profitable to the public and necessary to the Navy." Negotiations for a reserve of Oil from the Mexican Eagle Company, which was the biggest of the few purely British Oil companies in the world, had been carried through. Besides the nationalistic advantage it was pointed out that the route of import was one of the easiest to control, while supplies were abundant and experiments had proved its suitability for naval purposes. It is mainly upon the question of supply that the immediate success of oil-propelled Naval craft depends. The battleships at present on the stocks are coal burners but having oil as an auxiliary. Those of the immediate future would run on oil fuel only but the security of routes would still be maintained by coal fed cruisers a prominent part of their duty being the protection of British bunker steamers engaged in the transport of a constant stock of oil for the huge reserve to be built up against all possible contingencies.

The present output is of course quite inadequate to the extra demand that will be made on supply when oil takes the place even in small proportion of the coal consumption in either the Navy or mercantile steamer traffic of the world. But we are not without authoritative opinion that as far as Great Britain is concerned an increased supply of oil or similar liquid fuel is merely a question of development of the resources of the United Kingdom and the Colonies, of the former indeed to an extent which the ordinary individual probably never dreamed of. In the historic debate from which the present one is mainly taken there was a definite forecast by Mr. Churchill of the State entering the field of enterprise thus rendering the Admiralty independent of markets, an assurance of safety on the score of fuel in the time of war doubly sure. It is mere conjecture to estimate what reserve would guarantee the security of the necessary supply. A million tons was the estimate of Lord Charles Beresford. Against this for the sake of argument may be placed the estimated possibilities of a regular supply of 400 to 500 thousand tons per annum from shale deposits of Scotland while recent research had proved the existence of equally valuable deposits in several parts of England. The importance of these possibilities cannot well be overestimated and there will be few who would carry any latent prejudice they may possess against an important principle in the social propaganda viz State control of Industries very far when in that is involved a great National security.

It is only a step from the sublime to the commonplace and in the present consideration of the enormous strides the oil fuel industry has made one may for a moment risk an application of the quotation to descend to bathos. The oil propelled stationary engine has during the past few years facilitated the successful working of many industries. One particular use is demonstrated in flour grinding. The once familiar two women grinding at a mill—has become, in Bombay at least, a rarity. The housewife of to-day carries her bit of grain to the miller (probably a petty capitalist with the proverbial sitting down predilection for making a competence) and waits while it is converted into meal. There are scores of these mills in Bombay and one can now meet them in isolated villages throughout the Presidency. An advertisement I once came across advocated the use of Oil engines for ginning cotton as a special recommendation put forward the theory that the Indian Factories Act could be evaded by their use. Whether the Instrument named has effectually lost its occupation or otherwise is not on the bill, but it is very certain that every cotton producing hamlet in the Bombay Presidency has one or more of these factories depending upon an oil engine. Probably the next advance will be in Railway locomotives, and in this reform, among other advantages, one will be able to enjoy his drive along Bombay's prem er thoroughfare without being blined with smoke.

LE TATILLON.

COCHIN TENANCY QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

Apropos of the Cochin Tenancy question the landholders held an extraordinary meeting and passed a resolution expressing their regret that the Dewan should, without giving information beforehand to the Sabha, and without allowing them an opportunity of making representations on the matter, have decided upon a change in the status of its representative as a member of the Special Committee, and have given expression to that view for the first time only in his opening speech as President of the Committee. The other resolutions were that the President should, on the occasion on which their representative asked that his exact position in the committee might be rendered clear and definite, have ruled him out of order, without allowing him to complete what he had to say on the matter, that the president should have carried on the discussion and the proceedings of the committee without recognising the Sabha's representative as a member.

THE POLICE SHIKAR CASE.

EVIDENCE AS TO INJURIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, Oct. 13.

The commission of enquiry into the Kahrar Bagan case examined seven witnesses to-day, one of whom was a Mahomedan belonging to the Bhatti caste, and another a sweeper. Both stated that they belonged to villages adjoining Kirakwahan, and had come to the place of the fight after the fight was over. They did not know the cause of the fight.

The third witness was Hariram, chowkidar, who said that he brought the first report of the burglary and got some handcuffs from the Thana. No mention was then made in the report about the riot.

Major Corry, Civil Surgeon, being examined, said that he noticed injuries on the Paolis' persons in jail.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeon who also deposed to examining them said that the Paolis complained to him against the police.

Mr. N. D. Sethi, barrister, being examined, said that Mr. Alexander, barrister, who was engaged by the Paolis in the original chalan case known as the Kahrar Bagan case, and in the cross-complaint, had a talk with him before the latter filed the cross-complaint. Mr. Alexander at that time told him that the Paolis implicated the Deputy Superintendent and the Sub-Inspector; but Mr. Alexander was apparently not willing to implicate the Deputy Superintendent. Witness did not make any enquiry in the case, as it did not concern him.

At the suggestion of the commission the special prosecutor dropped the name of Mr. Nainsukh, barrister, from the list of witnesses to be examined.

TIBETAN CONFERENCE.

SIR H. MCMAHON ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The Tibetan Conference began this morning at "Wheatfield". Sir Henry McMahon was elected both by the Chinese and Tibetan plenipotentiaries as President.

Sir Henry welcomed Ivan Chen and Shartra and their associates. Credentials were afterwards examined, and the conference adjourned for a study of the papers laid on the table.

ANOTHER KARACHI FIRM FAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 13.

The well known firm of Lekraj Hashmatrai, piece-goods merchants, Karachi, suspended payment to-day.

ORIENTAL STUDY IN BOMBAY.

PROPOSAL TO UNIVERSITY SENATE.

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay which will be held this evening the question of Oriental studies will be considered on a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay arising out of the recommendations of the Conference of Orientalists held in Simla in July, 1911. Government asks if the University is prepared to establish a branch of Oriental studies with corresponding degrees, if a Sanskrit school be established at Poona for the training of pandits. The school would be furnished with a good library to which the collection of manuscripts at the Deccan College might be transferred. The students at the proposed school would be partly pandits engaged in the acquisition of Oriental learning on the traditional lines, and partly graduates interested either in Oriental research or in extending their knowledge of the more recondite branches of Oriental studies. The staff would consequently consist partly of the repositories of the ancient traditional learning and partly of modern Oriental scholars. Provision would also be made for the imparting of an elementary knowledge of the English language to the pandit students and of the German and French languages, a knowledge of which is necessary for the study of modern methods of criticism, to the graduate students.

Sir Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar has given notice of his intention to move as recommended by the Faculty of Arts and the Syndicate,—"That Government be informed that the University is prepared to establish a branch of Oriental studies with suitable titles of distinction, if arrangements are made for the teaching of this branch of knowledge generally on the lines indicated in the Government letter."

Principal R. P. Paranjpye has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment :—"Omit all words after 'informed' in line 1 of the motion and substitute the following: 'that while the University is not prepared to recognise students under training as Pandits or Moulvis on traditional lines, it is prepared, if arrangements are made for the teaching of Sanskrit on the lines indicated in the Government letter, to institute a degree in Oriental learning to be taken after the B.A. degree.' And if the amendment fails he will move: Omit all words after 'informed' in line 1 of the motion and substitute the following : 'that while the University is not prepared to recognise students under training as Pandits or Moulvis on traditional lines, it is prepared if arrangements are made for the teaching of Sanskrit on the lines indicated in the Government letter, to institute a branch of oriental studies with suitable degree, the entrance qualification for students taking up that branch being the completion of the first year course in Arts as in the case of students taking up the study of medicine, engineering, agriculture of commerce.'"

In addition to these motions, Dr. N. F. Surveyor has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Faculty of Medicine and the Syndicate—"That the Sassoon Hospitals and the B. J. Medical School, Poona, the Civil Hospital and the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, and the Civil Hospital and Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind), be recognised for the purposes of post-graduate study in connection with the Examinations for the Degrees of M. D. and M. S."

The Senate will also consider, on the motion of Dr. N. A. F. Moos, the desirability of holding the practical portions of the University Examination in Engineering in Poona.

ARRIVAL.

PER S. S. "CASTALIA," OCT. 15.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia" is due to arrive here about noon on Wednesday the 15th instant with the following passengers.

Miss A M Allbutt	Mr L J Martin
Miss Ada Ayres	Mrs Martin and Infant
Miss Barry	Rev J A McArthur
Rev W J Bensly	Mrs McArthur and Infant
Miss L F Bittinger	Miss M McArthur
Mrs Boyd & Nurse	Mrs C H Moldrum and Infant
Mr J H Boylan	Miss E M Minger
Mrs S Bradley	Mr Merriam
Miss M Bradley	Mrs Merriam
Miss L Brasier	Rev H Nesbit
Mr C Brocas-Howell	Mrs Nesbit
Mr. Brocas-Howell Child a Nurse	Miss J Nesbit
Miss A A Browne	Mrs H W Wilson
Miss M C Compton	Master J Nesbit
Capt H E Connop	Miss N Nesbit
Miss W M Cowie	Mrs M Nesbit
Mrs E Cripps	Master R Nesbit
Mr A C Daniel	Miss E Paisley
Mrs Duxbury Infant a Nurse	Miss E Parker
Miss M Fehlman	Mr H Parry-Jones
Rev E E Fife	Lt T S Paterson
Miss B Fleming	Miss E L Paterson
Capt J C Freeland	Miss E M Pendleton
Mrs Freeland & Infant	Miss M C Rebentisch
Miss E Gates	Mr C W Scharer
Mrs J M Goheen	Mrs Schrer
Mrs R H H Goheen and 2 Children	2 children and Infant
Mr C Graham-Smith	Mr W Shortt
Mrs Graham-Smith and Infant	Miss Shortt
Mrs W de H Haig	Mr J Smith
Mrs S Hampson	Mr J S Stevinson
Miss M C Holm	Mrs M J Sweetman
Mr G S Henderson	Miss E M Thelseon
Mrs Henderson	Mr J Taylor (Junior)
Mr W S Hopkyns	Comdr E C Tyndale-Biscoe
Mrs Hopkyns and Child	Mrs Tyndale-Biscoe
Brig Hon H Hudson	Mrs C H Waller and Infant
Mrs Hudson	Mr T N Walsh
Miss M Kyle	Miss R Warnock
Miss G N Lodge	Miss E Wilson

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DRAIN OF GOLD TO INDIA

ITS EFFECT UPON COMMERCE.

In the communication which we print below, Mr. Moreton Frewen criticises the Fowler Committee and the "managed" currency of India. He also expresses the opinion that the temptation to hoard gold has only just begun :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FINANCIAL NEWS.

Sir,—I have no desire to prolong the controversy with Mr. Webb. I regret his "volte face" in the past three years, for I see nothing in the figures of gold production for those years to justify it. Mr. Austin (the chief of the Washington Bureau of Statistics) in the Statistical Abstract for last year gives the annual growth of the world's commerce since 1895, at a fraction under 7 per cent., while we know that the annual gold increase for the past three years is not quite 2 per cent. The view which Mr. Webb has advanced for the last quarter of a century (omitting, if he please, the last three years) is that, for reasons of high and enduring principle, a gold currency is unsuited to India. (1) The cost of changing a gold coin into silver and copper is prohibitive ; (2) it defrauds the ryots ; (3) it endangers life at famine times ; (4) "the attractive appearance of gold coins would certainly lead to their rapid absorption by the wealthier classes . . . for storing purposes." All these conditions are permanent and as dominant to-day as three years ago, or ten, or twenty. Mr. Webb's apologia is that we shall have anarchy here if prices rise, and therefore we had better shovel our gold into that bottomless pit, India, in order to contract our currency! Truly a perilous dilemma ; civil war here or incalculable suffering and wrong there. Instead of shouting for gold currencies whether here or in India, is it about time, I think, if Mr. Webb holds such views as to gold, he came out as a scientific "greenbacker"!

I hope, however, that the various letters which have appeared thus far may have explained to those who have the patience to follow a complex problem in the foreign exchanges the nature of those numerous and random experiments, by the Government of India which have resulted in India, for hundreds of years the "Sink of Silver," becoming, in the past ten years, the very sink for our gold. As you, sir, point out in a recent editorial, the view always advanced by eminent monometallist writers was that the Western Nations "fully banked" and in close proximity, so that gold could be shifted from any strong point to any weak point by the interaction of commodity prices through their exchanges, should enjoy simple and singal tender gold currencies, and again the absorption of the other money metal—silver—by the bankless 800,000,000 in Asia could be relied on without any such international mechanism as "bi-metallism" involves, to maintain, not perhaps, an actually fixed rate of exchange between gold-using and silver-using communities, but such a rate as Sir Robert Giffen and his school believed would be operative to secure a placid current for the world's trade. To Sir Robert Giffen, a scheme of exchange absolutely fixed by some international mechanism—this represented a counsel of perfection, was, he thought, less practical than a universal decimal system, a common language, or a world religion. But Sir Robert and the entire monometallic school were even more opposed to the tampering with the Indian currency by the Fowler Committee than were our so-called "bimetallists." The present system of bimetallism practised by India, since she imported from Washington, the discredited Bland Bill finds no defender outside the ranks of Simla officials who profess, with pride and in loud tones, their ignorance of the whole question of exchange. To Simla those of us (I include Sir R. Giffen, Sir Guilford Molesworth, the late Lords Avebury, Aldenham, and Goschen, Mr. Balfour, Sir Thomas Jackson, or Mr. T. H. Whitehead) who have studied the problems and working of the foreign exchanges, whether theoretically as students or practically as men of large affairs, are mere "cranks." Only from the mountain peak of Simla does any light shine down which may penetrate to the cities of the plain. The outer world, enveloped in darkness as to finance and currency, must be content yet awhile to sit at the feet of General Sir George White and Sir Fleetwood Wilson. The elder nabobs of influence, who, erstwhile pining or home, naturally desired to remit to that home a tenpenny rupee for sixteen pence, have long since got safely to that home and have left the defence of their poisonous currency schemes to a younger generation, which, if we may judge from its silence, and not less from its spasmodic vociferation, has never even read the specious arguments which were advanced in the "nineties," and misled the novices on the Fowler Committee.

But permit me now to express, and with diffidence, the view of those who, here and elsewhere, agree with me as to the remedy for the present crisis in our gold reserves. I am with those who favour a closed mint in India. And I favour an adequate gold reserve—but in London, and not in India. But these two features, the closed mint and the reserve in London, are not, in our mind, the end at which we aim, but are only the means to that end, the end itself being that when the gold price of the bullion contents of the rupee is the same as the rate fixed for the exchange, whatever that rate is, that then the Indian mints should re-open to the free coinage of rupees.

I can now see clearly how, and without any considerable outside help, silver can be lifted to 43d. per ounce—that is, the rupee at 16d. gold. If the present Royal Commission were to report that this could be done safely by currency operations, largely confined to the British Empire, the condition precedent being that the Government of India should adopt a sane system of purchasing silver, the whole world of trade within that Empire and without would breathe more freely.

This brings me again to the all-important words of the Terms of Reference. This Royal Commission is asked to say "whether the existing practice in these matters" (the matters and methods by which the exchange is maintained) "is conducive to the interests of India." At this point we must bear in mind the circumstances attending the appointment of the Fowler Committee in 1898. Its personnel was remarkable that, when announced, it elicited a most striking protest. All that was financially important in London, Manchester, and Glasgow joined in that vehement protest. The Secretary of State (Lord George Hamilton) replied to the London protest which appeared over the signature of the Governor of the Bank of England. I raw attention to this one sentence in the reply :—

"And I will say, further, that, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, the interests of India are so bound up with those of this country that no action which would have the effect of inflicting injury, or even serious and lasting disturbance, on the London Money Market, is likely to be regarded as beneficial to India."

The very "serious disturbance" has now lasted fifteen years. Albeit, the supplies of gold from the mines have been lavish beyond precedent, the drain of our gold to India has resulted in sterilising international finance. India, through her Government, has all these years been just as a fire ship loose amidst the commercial shipping of the West. Whereas, for the ten years before the Fowler Committee, India had taken her normal 27,000,000 sterling of gold, during the ten years after she took 88,000,000 ; next came the prodigious experiment of the prohibitive silver duties (1910), which were intended to depress the price of silver, and thus enable the Government of India (then about to purchase very largely) to buy the silver material out of which it coined its rupees at a price artificially depressed by their new silver duties. During the last three years since the pendency of this wicked experiment India has taken from us a further £88,000,000! Is it any wonder that Consols, at 112 during the period of the Fowler Committee, are now at 73? Every Money Market in the world is the victim to-day of this "serious and lasting disturbance," inaugurated and sanctioned by the Fowler Committee—flying their "Jolly Roger" on every ocean highway. The final phase in these prolonged experiments in a "managed" currency is that which the new Royal Commission sits to consider—a Gold Mint, a Gold Currency, and a State Bank for India. Thus far let us admit (what is absurdly inadmissible) that this vast artificial drain of our gold to India has benefited India. But, even so, from this time forth it is destined to destroy her. Subjected to the present drain, there must, in the coming five years, be a financial catastrophe in Europe and America, and a general collapse of prices in our markets. Thus, to pay her "home charges" through her exports, the lower prices at which her jute and wheat and rice sell here will involve her whole community with ours in a world-wide disaster. Even after the merely local New York money panic of 1907, our "index number" of prices fell from 80 for 1907 to 73 for 1908, addition, this, of at least one-tenth to the burden of our National Debt.

The Terms of Reference submitted to the new Royal Commission require the Commission to report whether the "existing practice"—the practice which has its foundation in the recommendation of the ill starred Fowler Committee—"is conducive to the interests of India." But can anyone read the report of that Committee—can any of the signatories themselves read it to-day—without a hanging of the head? I offer a few passages from its report selected almost at random :—

Page 15 (50) "As regards the hoarding difficulty. . . . there is little or no likelihood even according to the most sanguine view, that for a long time to come gold coins if declared a legal tender would find their way to any great extent into general circulation . . . 'until gold has penetrated into general circulation' there will be no materially increased temptation to the natives of India 'to hoar gold instead of silver.'"

Whatever can you make of that, Mr. Editor? Enormous numbers of sovereigns, if we are to believe Mr. Webb, are finally "in general circulation" in India ; that is the whole burden of Mr. Webb's siren song; therefore, according to the Fowler Committee, the "materially-increased temptation to hoard gold"—to throw up rupees, to throw down sovereigns, "has only now commenced. If the appalling things of these last three years have been done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry? Upon what reefs are we not running? Are not our look-outs drunk? Or read page 16 (55) : —

"Under an effective gold standard, rupees would be token coins, subsidiary to the sovereign. But existing conditions in India do not warrant the imposition of a limit on the amount for which they should constitute a legal tender ; 'indeed, for some time to come no such limitation can be contemplated.'"

The "some time to come . . . contemplated" must surely be now with us—namely after fifteen years and monsoon rains of gold. But could you, Sir, discover in all India or all England one single reputable witness to come before the new Commission and declare that the rupee universally hoarded, that coin which represents the thrift and saving of 50 generations, is now also, for these poor natives, to go the way of their little stores of bangles and ornament—is to be demonetised ; is no longer so be the legal tender with which they can pay their debts and taxes? Deprive the rupee of its legal tender prerogative, and would there not be a mutiny in India, in which all the moral forces of society would be on the side of the mutineers? And yet the Fowler gentlemen are on record desiring to demonetise. Or, again (page 58):—

"We do not doubt that it is in theory possible to attain the same result in India as in France and the United States, by limitting the quantity of the rupee currency . . . (59) "The position being such . . . we do not consider it necessary to recommend a different policy in the case of India from that which is found sufficient in France and the United States."

The Fowler Committee held that, because the coinage of legal tender silver had been completely stopped in France and the States of the Latin Union in 1875, and by the United States in 1893—by all those great nations whose only additions, since, to their legal tender money had been in the metal of their standard (gold), that therefore India can secure "the same result" the while she coins far more silver rupees with her mints closed than she ever did with her mints open and untampered!

But it would be futile to analyse further Report of such a nature. Was ever a protest like that of the Governor of the Bank and the City men entirely justified?

To sum up :—

(1) If the Fowler Committee was justified in its view (as I believe it was) that when gold commenced to circulate in India its real hoarding would begin, because gold would come for the first time, within the fingers of the myriads of hoarders, then "the existing practice" on which the Commissions is asked to report, already ruinous to the West, will next ruin the East,

That (2) the great gap between the Indian ratio (32 to 1) and the Japanese ratio (32 to 1) must result, and especially now that the Panama Canal is about to open, in making Japanese shipping supreme on every Eastern sea, and also in drawing off from Bombay to Osaka those supplies of Indian raw cotton on which Bombay subsists. Bombay will not give such exchanges, supply Japan and China with cottons, but Japan and China will supply Bombay.

That (3) whenever there is a famine in India, thousands must succumb until the gold price of silver bullion is equal to the gold price of the rupee; so that bullion and ornaments again exchange, as before 1893, for rupees weight for weight.

That (4) the vast secret silver purchases of the Government of India must contain a to secure to an individual, or to a small group of operators, the opportunity of indefinite enrichment by raising the price of every silver security in the world—mine shares, mill shares, Eastern harbour trusts, railways, &c.

That (5) a huge "fall" in the bullion price of silver, such as must follow after huge secret silver purchases, not merely cripples the exports from India to China, as in 1907 and 1908, but builds up in China mills and factories to complete with India on terms ruinous to the latter, and must also foster a deadly competition with white workers everywhere.

That (6) had the Fowler Commission, in 1898, advised the re-opening of the Indian Mints to free coinage, then the subsequent absorption of the world's silver (instead of the world's gold) would long since have restored the gold price of silver to its old rating, and thus made both China and India voracious customers for our goods—customers in place of competitors.—Yours faithfully,

MORETON FREWEN.

Brede Place, September 5, 1913.

THE CEYLON FLOODS.

PARTS OF COLOMBO UNDER WATER.

The Colombo papers continue to give lengthy accounts of the Ceylon floods although the situation, when the last mail left on Oct. 8, was apparently improving.

The floods, a correspondent writes on Sept. 8th, are reported everywhere to be subsiding inland, but the water reached Colombo last night, and residents in the capital have to-day been enabled to gain an idea of what has been happening since Sunday in the Kelani Valley and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. The Kelani river had been rising since Sunday, and all preparations were made yesterday to cut the bar at the river mouth as soon as the flood level reached nine feet. This occurred in the evening, and the bar was at once cut. To-day it has practically entirely collapsed, and the sand has been carried away into the sea. Grand Pass was the first locality to suffer by the arrival of the floods from the Kelani Valley, but to-day the floods have spread from the North of Colombo across Welikade, down to Kirilaponne.

The torrents, of course, had lost a great deal of their strength during their passage of sixty odd miles to Colombo, but notwithstanding this fact the water rose with alarming rapidity last night. Golf was being played on the Ridgeway Links yesterday evening, but to-day only three greens are above water and play will be impossible for some days.

TREK OF THE HOMELESS.

The state of affairs which prevails in the Grandpass and Hultsdorf area is appalling. Long processions of bullock carts full of villagers who have been rendered homeless are wending their way to Colombo down most of the principal thoroughfares. Some of these processions are half a mile or more in length with a feet or so between the carts. Beyond Victoria Bridge the damage done is enormous, hundreds of huts have been swept away and large bungalows are flooded to a depth of three or four feet ; the roadside is stacked on either side with piles of furniture and household utensils ; hundreds of families have made temporary homes in bullock carts and are cooking their rice by roadside fires. In Prince's Gate the water has reached the eaves of comparatively large house, and is above the doorways of others which stand somewhat higher. The Hultsdorf Mills are partly under water. The bridge on the road from Victoria Bridge Road to Mudampitiya is a water fall.

BOY'S WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

A singular story of a little boy's escape is told from a village close to Grandpass. The mother of the child was bathing him and left him in the tub, which was close to the river, and went to attend to some other work. On her return she found the tub with the child inside floating down the river—the little fellow being in happy ignorance of the danger he was in. The mother raised an alarm, but ere help arrived the tub with its occupant was out of sight. Fortunately it drifted towards the Hendela bank, and the child was rescued by some men there none the worse for his strange experience.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

STAFF.

Colonel H. F. Cleveland, Indian Medical Service, on return from leave, assumed the duties of Assistant Director of Medical Services, Aden Brigade.

Captain W. W. Browne, Royal Army Medical Corps, is posted to the Station Hospital, Belgaum.

Major H. S. Moberly, 66th Punjabis, has resumed the duties of Brigade Major, Quetta, 2nd (Infantry) Brigade.

Lieutenant C. M. Plumptre, Indian Medical Service, is appointed Agency Surgeon in Bhopal.

Captain A. H. Bell, Royal Engineers, is transferred from Mhow Division to Quetta Division.

Captain R. C. Wilson, 114th Mahrattas, has resumed the duties of Station Staff Officers, Poona.

REGIMENTAL.

29th Punjabis—Major A. A. James to be officiating 2nd-in-Command ; Captain J. Campbell to be officiating Adjutant.

123rd Outram's Rifles.—Lieutenant C. F. F. Moore to be Quarter-Master.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to reside out of India on becoming unemployed :—

Colonel W. C. Barrett, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. B. Cotgrave, Indian Army.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieutenant W. F. Heyland, 127th Infantry, from 13th October, 1913.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—

Lieut. P. J. Veale, Indian Medical Service, 8 months, ex India, medical certificate ; Captain G. B. A. Rind, 124th Baluch Infantry, 1 year, ex India, private affairs ; Lieutenant J. F. Martyr, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, 8 months, ex India, medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Berry, Indian Medical Service, 1 year, ex India, private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave :—Captain G. A. M. Fraed, 5th Light Infantry, 4 months ; Lieutenant C. O'B. Daunt, 38th Central India Horse, 3 months, medical certificate ; Major B. G. B. Kidd, 123rd Rifles, 2 months, medical certificate ; Captain T. W. H. Jones, 94th Infantry, 3 months, Medical Certificate. Lieutenant G. N. Miller, 90th Punjabis, to 14th March 1914, private affairs ; Captain G. H. W. Mortimer, 10th Jats, to 30th November 1913, medical certificate ; Captain G. G. Q. Maclean, 104th Rifles, to 18th March, 1914, private affairs ; Captain G. W. Hemans, 29th Lancers, 4 months, private affairs.

CUTLER PALMER'S

INVALID'S PORT

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WINE

A STIMULANT AND RESTORATIVE. PERFECT FOR THE SICK ROOM OR FOR GENERAL USE.

BEWARE of cheap and inferior IMITATIONS

Sole Shippers to India. Cutler Palmer & Co. The Oldest Manufacturers of the Cent. London Office, 3A New London Street, Mark Lane, E.C. Medows Street, BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM. KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised ; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT. *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co. ; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES :

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM.

For Sunburn, Prickly Heat, and all unnatural conditions of the skin due to hot, dry and dusty climates, use Icilma Cream—the famous English toilet preparation. Nothing else known can give the same clean cool comfort and velvety softness, *because* no other cream in the world contains the wonderful Icilma Natural Water which stimulates the skin to normal healthy action. Contains no animal fat. Untouched by hand. Cannot grow hair.

Icilma Cream

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

"Time and use have justified the claims put forward for these preparations." BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Since first introduced, Benger's Food has continued to grow in favour owing to the constant recommendations of those who have benefitted by it.

Benger's is distinguished from all other foods in containing not only all the food elements necessary to restore health, but the natural digestive principles also, which enable it to be prepared to suit exactly all ages and all conditions of health. With no other food is this possible.

Benger's Food

is delicious, highly nutritive and most easily digested.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., throughout the world.

"BENGER'S FOOD AND HOW TO USE IT." A little work of authority on the feeding of infants, invalids and the aged, and the most interesting and informative of local booklets,—will be sent post free on application to :—

BENGER'S FOOD LTD., OTTER WORKS, MANCHESTER, Eng. *Branch Offices*—

NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 92, WILLIAM ST. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 117, PITT ST.

Canadian Agents—National Drug and Chemical Co. Ltd., 34, St. Gabriel Street, MONTREAL, and branches throughout Canada.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

CLERICAL FAMILY'S RECORD.

What is probably a clerical family record has just occurred at Bacton Church, when three generations took part in the service. The Rev. T. W. Moeran, who until recently was the vicar, preached the sermon, his son the Rev. Joseph Moeran, read the lesson, his grandson, the Rev. Graham Moeran, read the prayers, and another grandson, Mr. J. Moeran, acted as organist.

MID-AIR ENGINE EXPLOSION.

At a flying meeting at Lignieres (department of Cher) the engine of a monoplane, piloted by an airman named Hanouille, exploded in mid-air. The propeller was splinted and part of it lodged in the right wing of the machine. The airman nevertheless succeeded in avoiding the crowd and landing in safety.

WAGNER RELICS STOLEN.

Burglars have entered Frau Richard Wagner's Villa Waulinfried, at Bayreuth, and stolen a number of objects that belonged to Richard Wagner, notably a snuffbox and a gold watch, which were given the composer by King Ludwing II of Bavaria. It is believed that the burglars fled in an automobile.

CZAR'S SON MYSTERY.

A private despatch from Yalta (Caucasus) says that in usually well-informed circles there nothing is yet known of the Czar's son being sent to Sakki, near Eupatoria, for a salt lake "cure" and it is believed that the intention of the Court physicians to do so has been abandoned. If this is correct it presumes an improvement in the health of the prince who is still carried by his attendant Cossack. For some months past the Press has been prohibited from making any reference what ever to the health of the Czar's son.

"PAINLESS EXTRACTION."

At Colmar, in Alsace, a dentist who announced that he extracted teeth painlessly was brought before the law courts by his rivals for unfair competition. They alleged that it was quite impossible to extract teeth without pain. Two experts who were ordered to inquire into the matter, gave contradictory reports. The judges acquitted the defendant, on the ground that painless extraction was possible, and that the dentist's advertisement did not violate professional etiquette.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LOST CHARM.

Mr. Roosevelt has visited his butler, George F. Parker, who is in gaol charged with stealing some $10,000 (£2,000) worth of Jewellery from Sagamore Hill, the country residence of the former President. For an hour and a half Mr. Roosevelt sat with the faithless servant, eloquently begging him to return a valuable watch charm and family coat-of-arms which the researches of the detectives have been unable to discover. Mr. Roosevelt treasures the charm and the coat-of-arms greatly. He failed to extract from the butler any information. Parker said he confessed all he had to confess, and could not remember what he had done with all the booty. He had no recollection of the watch charm.

ROUGH AND READY POLITICS.

Extraordinary doings are reported from Nashville, the capital of Tennessee. The Governor of the State is trying to force through the Legislature two Bills against the liquor trade. His opponents for some time thwarted him by refusing to attend the meetings of the Legislature, thus preventing a quorum. On Thursday in mail week the Governor stationed armed warders from the prisons to keep the members in their places. The Mayor of the City, who is against the Bills, sent police to see that the members were not coerced, and all day the Capitol was an armed and threatening camp, while the enemies of the Bills made obstructive, noisy speeches which once, at any rate, were punctuated by the brandishing of revolvers.

PASSENGERS LEFT BEHIND.

The White Star liner "Olympic" which sailed from Queenstown for New York at six o'clock on Sept. 24, left benind 1,471 sacks of mails and 231 passengers. No reason was given for this remarkable proceeding; the weather, states the message, was moderate, but the "Olympic" did not enter the harbour. The passengers and mails were taken out on tenders but it was thought dangerous to attempt the transfer to the liner owing to the swell. The tenders accordingly went inside Roches Point at the entrance to the harbour where the sea was smooth but the captain of the "Olympic" declined to take his vessel there and after the tenders had been waiting about two hours they returned to Queenstown. The "Olympic" then proceeded on her voyage. The passengers and mails were taken on the "Adriatic" next day.

STUDENTS AND BEER.

A temperance campaign by teetotal students of Greifswald University has brought them into sharp collision with the academic authorities. A public kommers was held by the students in the market-place in honour of the Emperor's Jubilee, and beer, as is usual on such occasions, flowed freely. Two abstainers were reprimanded for criticising the festivity, in which the Rector and the members of the University Senate had participated. A third abstainer was imprisoned for three days in the University lock-up for protesting against the reprimand. The quarrel continued until the abstainers issued a statement accusing the Rector of trampling upon the rights of the students. The names of two abstainers have already been expunged from the roll of students, and four other students have been cited before the University court.

ELOPING BRIDES CUT OFF.

One million five hundred thousand dollars (£3,00,000) is the estimated value of the estate of the late Mr. William Gaynor, Mayor of New York. Of this sum, only dol. 1,000 (£209) each is bequeathed to his two eldest daughters, Edith and Gertrude, who were the heroines of two runaway matches. The Mayor never fully forgave them for eloping, but both marriages proved to be prosperous ones. The Mayor bequeathed his Brooklyn residence, together with shares yielding an income of some dols. 15,000 (£3,000) to his widow. The remainder of the estate is divided between the three unmarried daughters and two sons, in the proportion of one-seventh to each of the former and two-sevenths to each of the latter.

MEN AND MATTERS.

ORIGIN OF FOOTBALL.

If football, as claimed by a speaker at the Anglo-British Travel Congress, is really of French origin, the proficiency with which it is now played in France and the popularity of the game would be understandable. But like Homer, football has many birthplaces attributed to it. One imagines it would require a good deal of evidence to convince the average British player that our national winter game was first known in Brittany or Picardy.

PHILATELY AND EMPIRE.

Imperial federation is strikingly illustrated by issues of postage stamps made during the present year. Formerly each of the six Australian States issued its own stamps, and even after the formation of the Union of South Africa, separate issues were made by Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony. Some months ago the Australian Commonwealth made a new issue to serve the needs of the whole of the country and to supersede those of the separate States, and the Government of South Africa has now just done the same.

NOVELS FROM FILMS.

There is nothing new in the utilisation of novels for the purposes of the cinematograph, but the proposal that novelists are to be commissioned to adapt film plays for the library is a distinct innovation. The adaptation of a play into a novel has, however, often been undertaken in recent years, and several dramatic successes have thus been given a wider audience. One of the first films to be made into a novel is "A Message of Mars" which has the unusual distinction of going from the stage to the cinema and thence to the library, thus reversing the customary process.

A CLERICAL FAMILY.

One of the best-loved of the clergymen of the Church of Scotland has passed away in the person of the Rev. D. James Fleming. He was a ture "son of the manse," his father, at one time an assistant to Dr. Chalmers, having been minister for Troon for 66 years while his grandfather and elder brother were also members of the Church, as are two of his nephews. For 45 years he was minister of the parish of Kettins, Cupar Angus, and he inspired in his flock a love and affection that is rare in these days.

BOREDOM.

At 99 years of age, one has perhaps an excuse for finding existence beginning to pall. This is the experience of Richard Fossett, a Crimean veteran, who is within three months of completing his century, and confesses to being "rather bored with life." The explanation is that the old gentleman is at the moment in the doctor's hands, an experience that he has not known since he had three bullets extracted in the Crimea, and physical indisposition has for the moment reduced his desire to become a centenarian.

MR. CHESTERTON'S PLAY.

The production of a play by Mr. G. K. Chesterton will be something of an event. Poet, essayist, novelist, critic there are few literary forms which he has not handled, but so far as one is aware he will make his debut as a dramatist when Miss Gertrude Kingston produces this promised three-act comedy from his pen next month. At the same time Mr. Chesterton's interest in the drama is of old standing. For is it not told that since the days of his childhood the manipulation of a toy theatre has been one of his chiefest joys? The new comedy, we are told, will be "fantastic." What else could it be coming from "G.K. C."?

The first volume which Mr. Chesterton actually issued was one of verse, bearing the not altogether inappropriate title of "The Wild Knight," Whereby hangs a somewhat amusing tale. A eulogistic reviewer scouted "Chesterton" as a manifest pseudonym, and declared that one man only, and he John Davidson could have written such deathless verse. Then next day came two letters, one from Mr. Chesterton mildly testing his identity, the other from the author of "Fleet Street Eclogues" calling heaven and earth to witness that he was not the author of such appalling balderdash as had been ascribed to him. No doubt Mr. Chesterton whose sense of humour knows no limits enjoyed the situation as much as anyone.

AN ART EXHIBITION ORGANISER.

"Woman and Child in Art," which promises to be one of the most fascinating of the forthcoming art exhibitions, is about the fiftieth exhibition of that kind of which Mr. Francis Howard has been the principal organiser. To him is due the credit of having originated the idea of helping the funds of the national art collections by holding exhibitions of old masters, and the exhibition which he organised at the Grafton Galleries three or four years ago with that object was the most successful of the kind ever held, from a financial as well as from an artistic point of view. It enabled him to hand over something like £5,000 to the National Gallery. In his busy career he has also made the time to found two very flourishing societies—the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers and the National Portrait Society—while in the Grosvenor Gallery he has recently given Londoners a new art rendezvous. A large medallion of Benjamin Franklin, which hangs at the back of his chair in Bond-street, is a reminder that he numbers among his ancestors the great man who assisted at the birth of the United States of America.

A WEST END CHURCH.

St. Mary Abbot's the parish church of Kensington, whose foundations are threatened by the motor-buses which stream past it at such close quarters all day long, occupies the site of an ancient church, but the present building is not one of much antiquity, dating back little farther than the seventies. St. Mary Abbot's curious name—it is difficult to recall any other church bearing any like designation—is derived from its former connexion with Abingdon Abbey, to which, in those days, its endowments belonged, and by whose abbots its vicars were appointed. All Hallows, Barking, is another well-known London church of similar origin. Nowadays St. Mary Abbott's is one of the largest and most important churches in the West of London, and during recent years its incumbents have usually gone on to high preferment. Thus its late vicar (Dr. Carr Glyn) is now Bishop of Petersborough, while his predecessor (Dr. Maslagan), going first to Lichfield afterwards became Archbishop of York. Here, too, another notable ecclesiastic in the Rev. Wilson Carlile of Church Army fame, had his first curacy. A feature of St. Mary Abbott's has always been its choir, of which Lord Alverstone has been for many years one of several notable members.

LADIES' CORNER.

THE GIRTON GIRL IN BUSINESS.

The question of whether the Girton girl—or, rather, the type implied by that name—is fit to enter business is being seriously discussed by business people all over Great Britain. Messrs. Harrods, although doubtful of the result, have decided to offer twelve positions to girls educated at Girton and similar colleges. This is vacation time, and very few officials are in residence, but a Press representative at Cambridge succeeded in seeing several members of the staffs of both Girton and Newnham Colleges. The general opinion expressed was that Messrs. Harrods are likely to experience some difficulty in finding the twelve girls to fill the places

A WASTED EDUCATION.

"You see," explained one lady, "it will be a waste of talent and education. Girls come here and are trained in a particular way in classics and in the higher sciences. The training takes a form to fit them for entering professions; we do not aim at giving them a business education, and it seems to me that all their training here would be wasted and that they would have to start all over again if they accepted positions of this kind. I cannot see that a girl who is to serve in a shop or is even to hold a prominent position in a business establishment need come here. The education we offer is not suitable and is not intended to be. You would not expect a man who had been through the Varsity to become a shop assistant, and the same applies to women:" Another official could see no reason why a girl should not enter a business house if she wished to but she did not think many of them would.

"What is the chief objection?" she was asked. "Well, in the first place, holidays, Girton and Newnham girls lead a very healthy outdoor life, and they do not want to be boxed up for a whole year with just a fortnight's holiday and Bank holidays. It is the certainty of tenure and the holidays which draw the girls to the teaching profession, for which they are particularly fitted. Then there is another side Having had the best of education themselves, and the benefits of all that Cambridge holds out to them, they are able to do some good by passing that knowledge on to others. They could do no good in a shop, and their knowledge would be wasted. Medicine, law, and other professions follow the Cambridge course quite naturally, but not business.

THE ATMOSPHERE.

"There is one other point, of course," added this lady. "The Girton and Newnham girl is an athlete, and is, therefore, stronger than the ordinary girl, but could she live under the shop girls' conditions? She is used to having a room to herself, and the windows always open; she could not bring herself to exist in the atmosphere of a living-in house or a shop.

Another lady said that, of course, those girls who have relatives to support have to look round for the best employment they can get when they have finished their course, but they are only a few. The great majority of girls do not consider how much money they can make, but only if the employment will be congenial. They may not be snobs, but they like to associate with people as well educated as themselves, who have thoughts in common—"and," she added, "I do not think there is enough in business to really interest them, nor are they trained to wait on people."

MILITARY MATTERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

wait before our military aeroplanes are armed and armoured. It is now more than a year since I described the German "Doves," provided with offensive arms, and defensive armour. Despite the glowing terms in which the Secretary for War has described our progress in military aeronautics and made bold to challenge comparison with foreign Powers in that progress we still are using aeroplanes at manœuvres, the image of war, that are ruled out of court in carrying out what must be one of their most important roles by the fact that they are unarmed. Arms of some sort are essential even for the lightest and swiftest scout plane, though armour will only be required in the heavier class that will be required to go forth with the intention of fighting in the air, to clear away the enemy's scout and airships, to try and gain the command of the air even temporarily. It is to be hoped—that the lesson of the Delta incident will not be lost sight of.

The decision of the Admiralty to concentrate a strong naval force in the Mediterranean during the closing months of the year was arrived at some two months ago when there was every reason to expect that the troubles in Eastern Europe were practically settled. It is not therefore the outcome of the recent complications in the Balkans. Year by year recently the Fleet has become, owing to the pressure of events, more and more confined to Home waters and the naval force in the Mediterranean has fallen below what is essential for the maintenance of our prestige. During these autumn months the British Fleet is comparatively stronger than at other times of the year and especially so this year. Successive batches of armoured ships are being completed and commissioned, whilst foreign construction has been retarded to a greater extent than we have suffered from labour troubles. Incidentally with the approach of winter the conscript sailors, whose three year service afloat has expired, are sent ashore and their places taken by raw recruits with the inevitable effect on the fighting efficiency of the ships. In these circumstances it has been considered possible to detach so large a contingent of ships, nineteen large armoured ships ten of them being Dreadnoughts and eight light cruisers to cruize in the Mediterranean calling at the ports on either shore as far east as Alexandria. This is apparently translating into action the Prime Minister's words "any one who knows the course of our trade, the sources from which it proceeds, and lines which it follows, knows perfectly well that we cannot under any conditions treat the Mediteranean as if it were a theatre in which we have no direct interests of our own or which we could leave to be safeguarded or looked after by some one else." The step which is now being taken will do much to efface the memory of the apparent abandonment of our position in the Midland Sea a year ago, and will demonstrate our determination to remain one of the predominant Powers in those waters. It is unlikely that our naval representation in the Mediteranean will ever be cut down so fine again, and it would seem probable, that early steps will be taken to ensure the flag being shown in the outer seas in a manner more in accordance with our past traditions than has been the case since the redistribution to meet the requirements of the new strategic line.

"Viyella"

—the fabric for the family.

For Ladies' Nightdresses, Blouses, Underwear, etc. Gentlemen's Day Shirts, Sports Shirts, Night Suits, Pyjamas and Children's Frocks, Underclothing, etc.

No material is such a firm favourite with every member of the family as "Viyella" when once worn—no material is better suited to its every need in day and night attire as "Viyella," which

DOES NOT SHRINK.

"Viyella" is nothing new, nothing experimental; time has proved its reliability, utility and superiority.

"Viyella" is essentially a high-class washing material, excellent in appearance, delightfully soft, entirely devoid of the irritating features of ordinary flannels, light in weight, and very durable: therefore economical.

Ask for Patterns.

Obtainable of all High-class Drapers and Stores.

If any difficulty in obtaining please write for name of nearest to—

"Viyella," 51a Viyella House, Newgate St., LONDON, E. C.

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,
Chester	125o	,, ,,
Davoe's	125o	,, ,,
V	125o	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF HERNIA.

Whether it is for an up-country order or for special case, Trusses are selected in our application Department and adjusted to the description given. In this Department we make the Mechanical Treatment of Hernia or Rupture, especially by applying many Trusses daily, and meeting Hernia in its various and complicated forms.

Why our Trusses are Superior? Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leather and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.

LATEST, We have Latest and up-to-date pads which can be fitted to any Truss: Water or Glycerine, so-called air pads and rubber pads. These pads give the best comfort which can not be imgined unless once tried.

VARIETIES OF TRUSSES.

Hard rubber Bathing Trusses.

Hard rubber Crossbody trusses, Latest.

All elastic trusses and Powell's Paten leather Trusses.

Please call and consult us immediately "Delay is dangerous."

CONSULTATION FREE.

N. POWELL & CO.,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND HORNBY ROAD, FORT, (OPP. COOK'S OFFICE).

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.E. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO., 50 Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box "Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pioneer, Of 155, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP

The Soap for India.

Good for PRICKLY HEAT
Wards off INSECT BITES,
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

DO YOU PLAY ?

S. ROSE & CO. have the best stock of Musical Instruments in India, and sell at London Prices.

BANJOS	FLUTES
MANDOLINS	CLARIONETS
GUITARS	CORNETS
VIOLINS	SAXOPHONES
AUTOHARPS	PICCOLOS
ZITHERS	ACCORDEONS
VIOLAS	CONCERTINAS
VIOLONCELLOS	HARMONIFLUTE
BASSES	HARMONICAS

The largest and Best selected stock of music in India.

Popular, Standard and Classical Music for voice and all instruments.

LISTS FREE.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.

Telegrams: "ROSEBUD," Bombay.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.

DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Those purchasing Dr. LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "EUGENE LE CLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions. Postage to Colonies 3d extra from Dr. Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sole by LENNON, LTD. all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** and **Convalescence**, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
STENGEL & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichery*.

THE NEWEST IDEAS
IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE
PLANS OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

APPLY AT ONCE

For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.

8 OPTION POLICIES HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES
OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.

STRONG RESERVES.... LARGE BONUSES.... LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE

EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME?

Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

for the benefit of yourself and your family.

FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED.

"LUTON" HAT DYE

With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

☞ *Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.* ☜

Manufacturers:—
WHITAKER & CO.,
LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL, ENGLAND.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely

BY

The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India) Limited.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

ALSO AT:—
9, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

MADRAS AGENTS:—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.
MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.
KARACHI.

Health-giving Food for Persons Recovering from Malaria

Trade 'KEPLER' Mark

COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT

Increases Weight and Strength

Sold in bottles at all Chemists and Stores

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
London and Bombay.

xx 788 *All Rights Reserved*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. H. The MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons free services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe holding genuine diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

Eyesight Specialist;

WITH 23 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from **H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. R. H. Foreman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, and other high personages.**

Entirely New Stock of :—Spectacles Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc, etc.

Prices Extremely Moderate

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

for Typewriters.

Do you Suffer With Rheumatism?

Has this terrible, nerve-racking, painful ailment fastened itself upon you? Don't lose hope. Here's succour for you.

Little's Oriental Balm has cured thousands of cases of inveterate chronic cases of Rheumatism—among them hundreds of cases that were pronounced hopeless by doctors. Through this wonderful remedy sufferers have abandoned their crutches and are to-day cured after years of intense suffering.

Here's a case in point. Mr. W. Elger, of Alvaston, Petterborough, among other things, writes: "I always had the best medical treatment, but was never able to obtain immediate or permanent relief until I tried Little's Oriental Balm. The result was simply marvellous. It eased the pain almost immediately and has done for me what all other remedies failed to do."

Don't hesitate. Get a bottle to day.

For external use only.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chackla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or, hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies

C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES

UNEXCELLED.

By Royal Appointment

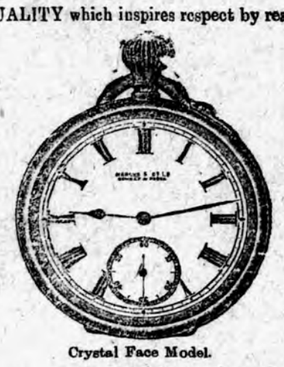
Crosse & Blackwell guarantee these and all their other table delicacies to be produced under ideal conditions of cleanliness.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

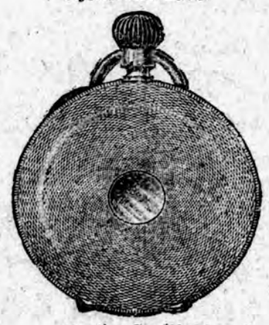
WATCHES OF QUALITY.

All Watches Named "MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA" on dial denote QUALITY.

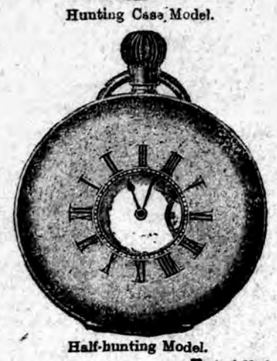
QUALITY which inspires respect by reason of distinguished Style, Elegance, Reliability, and Sturdy and Durable character.



Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Case Model.



Half-hunting Model.

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30.

Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

Our Original Campaign Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 25, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 35.
Silver Hunting Rs. 40, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 40.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 225, Half Htg. Rs. 235.

Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.

Our "Extra Flat" Dress Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs.60.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.

Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

Our "Lentille" Pocket Watch.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.

Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.

The "Kew" English Watch, made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.

The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 600.

Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear, entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 160.
Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.

A GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL.

DISCOUNT, 10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

Established 1873. **MARCKS & CO., LTD.** Incorporated 1885

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, ETC, BOMBAY AND POONA.

"HARD TIMES"

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of Thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms, and all the best people of India. Remember our;

FIRE PROOF SAFES

have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & CO.,
131, GULALWADI, NO. 4, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can it's marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines

Agents for South Africa: LAWSON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

S-V-R PENS
(SUAVITER)

Neither corrodes nor breaks, and writes with touch, smooth as velvet. To give your writing precision and character try the S-V-R.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, also by A. H. WHEELER & CO., BOMBAY and ALLAHABAD, and WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., at all their Stores.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL — NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne.—Sold by all Chemists.

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY and to find the NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 167 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by ROBERT HILL, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.